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FACTS! FACTS!! FACTS!!!

THE MORRIS BRAUN AND VOLKSZEITUNG CONSPIRACY WITH EMPLOYERS AGAINST THE WORKINGMEN.

FIRST AND SECOND INSTALLMENT OF A SERIES

The First Written by A Brewery Workingman, The Second by Wm. E. Trautman.

FEW FACTS TO BE KNOWN.

First of the Series—by a Brewery Worker.

A revolt is on in one of the best known, and actually one of the most progressive labor organizations—not a revolt of disgruntled office hunters, who themselves are longing for a place at the trough, but a revolution of honest progressive workers, oft betrayed and deluded, but, this notwithstanding, always standing in the front ranks of labor's militant forces. An awkward spectre is haunting some of the professional criminals in the labor movement—they have, for fear of being dethroned, when honest toilers will ask for a day of reckoning, entered into an unholy alliance with their kind, to suppress, to castigate, to persecute, to blacklist, and to "sandbag" those who dare, and dare again, to revolt against the labor fakirs' rule and domination.

Twice within the period of four years have the revolting manifestations of outraged victims of labor fakirism been quelled by the pliant tools of the capitalist class, twice have the accomplices of a crime by their silence,—the New Yorker Volkszeitung and other papers tooting the same horn,—succeeded in hunting down and out, in throwing upon the street, wage earners for daring to be men; twice before, with labor fakirs combined, they've been forcing honest men of family—fathers—into subjection. The "Burning Question of Trades Unionism", in which reference is made to the "Wagner" affair, contains only a weak reproduction of what has not been known heretofore to be one of the most appalling crimes in the history of the capitalist, class-controlled craft union movement of this land. Twice before did the lie triumph, but never, let us hope, again.

The International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers, with chief corruptionist Louis Kemper as a personification of the category of capitalist tools, have again betrayed and led to the shambles the men comprising the best organization known in the realms of the united brewery workers, the unions of Denver, Col., excepted. Never forget that the brewery workers of Seattle, Wash., have contributed sixteen dollars each for the support of the Western Federation of Miners, never withhold credit from these men that they have in the last five years contributed immense sums for the support of the political working class organization, and yet these wage earners, at the advent of victory after a struggle of five months, had to accept the ignominous terms of defeat dictated by the agents of the United States Brewers Association, of which Mr. P. Schram of the India Wharf Brewing Co., a member of the National Civic Federation, and intimate friend of Mr. Sam Gompers, as evident from the speeches made at their banquets, is the ringmaster and main gazabo.

The victimized blacklisted brewery workers of the West are now up in open revolt, and to prevent the quelling of this class conscious manifestation this time I have, ready to appear before the public forum, written this brief review of facts—a first of the many series of exposures—not the last one, oh, no!

* * *

SECOND OF THE SERIES.

By W. E. Trautmann, Member of the Socialist Party of America.

"Why don't you present the proofs of the various allegations made: let us now know what we are up against! At the Palm Garden meeting in New York, you challenged a man now running for a leading office on the ticket of the Social Democratic Party of New York, why not push the matter?" Many such questions and similar ones have been asked in the last three weeks, and were it not for the fact that the New Yorker Volkszeitung openly accused me of vilification and calumination I would have waited perhaps, until after the election to reply.

I made the following arraignment against a man—Morris Braun—now on the ticket of the S. D. P. of New York, and I repeat verbatim what I said: "We need not go to Chicago to find the evidence of the most appalling corruption in the capitalist-controlled craft union movement. Here in New York, the cesspool of corruption, you will find plenty. Take them one after another, be their name H. Robinson, or Morris Braun, all are agents of the capitalist class."

"Here, fellow workers,"—said I—"is my membership books, by which I can prove that every brewery worker of New York and Newark during the cigarmakers' strike of New York City paid his regular assessment every week for the support of the fighting wage earners, yet, when a certain Morris Braun, one of the beneficiaries of the praisworthy solidarity of the brewery workers, was responsible for the blacklisting, victimizing and persecution of honest brewery workers, most of whom had paid their share towards the support of the shabby cigarmakers, the latter did not dare to discipline a criminal who was responsible for the most contemptible outrages perpetrated, with the assistance of the most notorious labor fakirs, against honest and sincere union men, brewery workers."

"Many of the victims of a Morris Braun, criminal,"—said I—"were forced to submit, or to leave New York City, because blacklisted and unable to find employment in any so-called 'union establishment'. These men, the best militant fighters, were forced to either surrender or to be outdone by the fakirs, of which Mr. Morris Braun was the leading soul."

When I made these open challenges I pointed to one of the persecuted brewery men sitting on the stage, as he and fifteen others of those who had fallen a prey to the labor fakirs had prior to the I. W. W. convention become members of the A. L. U., and were consequently members of the I. W. W. when I presented these arguments.

The story is briefly told. While it may be more appalling in its aspects than the stories in connection with the outrageous treatment accorded the victimized strikers on the New York subway transportation lines, very few have ever gotten cognizance of it, and those who exposed the crime have been subjected to punishments that surpass all the atrocities heard so much about when reference is made to conditions in Russia.

And while the strike of the Interborough railroaders has been rightly branded as one of the most infamous crimes in the labor movement, the incidents in connection with the brewery workers controversies in 1902 by far excell in their appalling relations those that have gone into history in the wake of that betrayal of striking workingmen by their capitalist controlled leaders, because with money extracted from the brutalized victims of those controversies were bought the presents given to the principal accomplices to that crime. And Morris Braun was one of the aiders and abetters, later a recipient of that gift stained with the life blood of honest toilers.

The brewery workers of New York had been engaged since 1888 in a conflict with over two-thirds of the New York and Brooklyn breweries, the so-called Brewers' Pool. Steady, inroads had been made on the trade of the concerns comprising the combination. What was considered the final blow was struck when members of brewery workers' union No. 50 and engineers' union 223, mostly composed of Irishman, forced into submission one of the most stubborn firms, the Everard Brewing Co. In those two unions the most prominent figure was John O'Connell, although connected with a capitalist court now, he must be given the credit of having been an uncompromising fighter when once taking up the gauntlet against the exploiters. Morris Braun was, and is a personal enemy of this John O'Connell; the latter even claimed at the Detroit convention of U. B. W. that Braun had given testimony before the criminal court so as to implicate members of O'Connell's union in the famous Stevenson Brewery "dynamite affair". This enmity was one of the reasons why over one-hundred toilers had to suffer in 1902,

(Continued on page 3.)

SHERMAN IN DETROIT

GENERAL PRESIDENT OF THE I. W. W. ADDRESSES A SPLENDID AUDIENCE.

Confidence of His Hearers Won from the Very Beginning—Arraigns Craft Unionism and Gompers—Ashamed of Socialist Party, of Which He Is a Member, for Persecuting Industrial Unionists.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 6.—On Monday, October 2, Charles O. Sherman, general president of the Industrial Workers of the World, spoke before a splendid audience in this city. The meeting was arranged by a joint committee composed of members of Mixed Local, Industrial Workers of the World (mostly former Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance members), and the local union of the Department of Metal and Machinery.

Adoph G. Buethe, the chairman, in opening, said that it was a well known labor editor of our city who said "that the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World is almost brutal"; no doubt, because it eliminates all red tape and places the issue squarely before the people, and is necessarily so, for this movement must weld together the shattered confidence of wage earners who have been betrayed and sold out to their enemies by so called labor lieutenants in the various skirmishes of late. After reading the preamble he continued by saying that the American Federation of Labor, the organization that is based on the trades union system, also has a preamble, beautiful phrases indeed. "But what avails it in a Labor Movement, when so-called Labor leaders dine and wine with Belmont and others of his class, who employ strike breaker Farley and his men to defeat organized Labor and its aims, and also accept vice presidencies to the presidency of a Belmont in civic federation cliques; whereby, in fact, by one stroke of their pen they undo the work of millions of men"? he asked.

"'Mutuality of interests' is it? Is this the reason that the coal operating interests have allowed the consuming public to become silent partners and to contribute toward a movement that has as its aim the object to rob the mine workers of public sympathy in a threatened strike, yet in embryo state, a strike which the mine operators are praying for and the dear public is already paying for?"

After touching upon the local situation and also that in Chicago, the chairman said: "Because of the general nature of things, it at times behooves great masses of people to place upon the shoulders of a few men burdens which seem well nigh impossible to carry, and we are favored by having in our midst one of those who have been chosen to unfurl the banner of Industrial Unionism to the Workers of the World. He has proven his ability, but recognizing that we are but human beings, subject to temptations that beset all men, we know that it will take something more than the average human being to overcome the obstacles placed in the way of this movement, and remain true."

The chairman trusted that he might be one of millions of wage earners who at some future date would greet Mr. Sherman with the exclamation, "Well done, thou sorely tried and found true officer in the interests of the Working Class of the World!" For this is a world movement and paves the way for every worker. But we expect that none but honest and willing wage earners, those who are really sincere in their endeavors to lift up the Working Class, to take advantage of this straight road and lead on to our emancipation. He for one was pleased with the attitude of many workers who are carefully considering every phase of this movement before they affiliate, for there may be some raw edges that need trimming, and it can be but to the best interests of all that they should assist in the trimming, the first real step of which means they should realize "that a Labor Movement to be honest and to remain honest requires the hearty active co-operation of a people whose material interests are to be guarded by their economic organization and the study of that which will develop true patriotism and citizenship.

Patriotism is paraded before our eyes to be essential to good citizenship: patriotism as preached to-day is but a classic cloak for the word murder, forcibly brought to our minds when we look toward Hazleton, Coeur d'Alene, Croton Dam, Chicago, Colorado and many other places too numerous to mention; and perhaps the anthracite and bituminous coal fields in the near future. The workers must hold that the first thing essential to good citizenship must be the knowledge of political economy, a knowledge gathered from the lessons taught us in every day's toil.

Sherman, the speaker of the evening, had the confidence of his audience from the very beginning. His description of the insults heaped upon the heads of little girls during the late Garment Workers' strike in Chicago by the police and guards in the presence of and to the sport of members of the Engineers and Firemen's Union (who were not called out), was most pathetic. (Several cries of "Shame!" were heard in the hall.)

Sherman said that he was a member of the Social Democratic party, but that he was ashamed of his party because of their action towards members in Milwaukee, Wis., who have interested themselves in the Industrial Workers of the World, and, judging from the applause and remarks of "that's right", "give it to them", by members of his party, we expect many of them to be with us in the near future.

Sherman roasted those Socialists who have been trying for years to introduce socialistic resolutions in the A. F. of L. conventions.

"I understand it is the intention of the little bunch who control that body to pass some such resolution at the coming convention", he said. "This is done to offset the effect the Industrial Workers of the World is having on the Socialist party, but mark my words if such a resolution is passed, it will be the last convention of any importance the American Federation of Labor will ever hold.

"To be sure, the pure and simple unions are organized, but how? Their defeats are caused by their own form of organization which makes them fight each other instead of the Capitalist Class, which owns and controls the great concentrated industries.

"The A. F. of L. boasts of its 2,000,000 organized workmen. What do they amount to when divided? Why, it wouldn't be a decent executive committee when compared to the 20,000,000 workers unorganized. Standing together on a plan of industrial unionism this 2,000,000 would have a greater power to better conditions of labor than the 20,000,000 unorganized ever could."

"What has the American Federation done since its organization the past twenty years?" he asked. "What this body has not done we will aim to remedy in the new organization—the Industrial Union.

"What can you expect of Samuel Gompers, who hobnobs with August Belmont?"

Sherman left for Cleveland Monday night, there to work in the interest of the Stogie Makers' strike. He is scheduled to speak again in Detroit within a few weeks, when he will be accompanied by Eugene V. Debs.

EAST ST. LOUIS IN LINE.

East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 3.—Mixed Local Alliance 103 of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of East St. Louis, Ill., has been duly installed in the Industrial Workers of the World as Local 174.

At the last meeting, September 24, five new members were admitted, making the present membership twenty-five.

The following officers were elected and installed in due form:

President, William Veal; vice president, George W. Boswell; recording secretary, Ben Frankford; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Barksdale; conductor, S. A. McInturff; warden, L. Brenneman; trustees, Gus A. Jenning, Robert J. Dixon and H. Brockmann.

To facilitate matters the closing of the charter was postponed indefinitely. Prospects for a healthy growth are bright.

Regular meetings will be held at Wallace's Hall, corner of Collinsville and Ohio avenue, first and third Thursday in the month, 8 p. m.

Ben Frankford, Rec. Sec.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

BOHN IN VANCOUVER

S. L. P. NATIONAL ORGANIZER'S ROUSING CAMPAIGN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Series of Out and Indoor Meetings Held, Resulting in Big Sale of Literature, List of Subscriptions and Increase of Membership—The I. W. W.'s Traducers Turn Tail and Flee When Given an Opportunity to Debate.

[Special Correspondence]

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 27.—National Oragnizer Frank Bohn has been here and has gone again, and the amount of good he has done is incalculable. On Monday eve we had a meeting on the corner of Codova and Carrol streets, R. Griffiths acting as chairman. After pointing out some of the worst effects of the capitalist system, Griffiths showed how the capitalist press and pulpiteers were all agreed on the exploitation of the workers, and wanted to remain on their (the workers') backs, just as a flea on a dog, or a potato bug on the potato. Griffiths then showed how much better the dog was without the flea, the potato without the bug, the worker without the capitalist or shirker, and that of the three the capitalist was the worst parasite. After calling attention to the Daily and Weekly People and Socialist Labor Party literature, Griffiths introduced Bohn.

Just then an old minister who claims to represent the Christian family(?) pulled his stand in behind us and started to denounce the Socialists. He claimed to have been on that corner some time before during the week previous and that we had no right to take his corner, whereupon Bohn asked him if the streets on this side of the imaginary line, were private property? The crowd not being slow saw the point and gave the old man the laugh. The minister then mounted his stand and began by saying the capitalist class of New York had sent Bohn out here to befuddle the minds of the workers, when it is a well known fact that the likes of him and his ilk have been doing that for centuries past.

The crowd, numbering about 500 or 600, by this time, began to get uneasy. Bohn then asked all that wished to hear him to raise their hands. Nearly every hand went up. Those wanting to hear the minister? About one dozen. Just then some of the boys began to gently move the old gent's cart back, but forgot to stop it. The cart being on three wheels, and one side of the street, it naturally began to tumble over until it struck a telegraph pole, smashing his lamp, five glasses and a water pitcher, and losing his $5 hat, so he says. Police Sergeant Buttler then made his appearance, and wanted to know about the trouble. After conceding that we had a right to the corner, being first there, he said: "Don't you think since the old gent has been here during the week previous; and you not, he ought to have it now?" To show that we were not quarrelsome and were peaceful and "law abiding" citizens, we vacated, taking all the crowd, but about two dozens with us one block away, where we had a good meeting. We sold about forty pamphlets and many good questions were asked, after which we adjourned to our headquarters, 36 Codova street west, Burn's Block, and held an after meeting. The hall was filled.

Meetings were held every evening on the street and then in the hall, in order to come in closer touch with the working class and sympathizers especially.

Saturday evening the writer acting as chairman, opened the meeting at 7.30 p. m. at Carroll and Codove sts. After explaining the object of the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., Griffiths was introduced. He spoke on the class struggle at length. Cortwright was then introduced. But then the crowd became so large that the police officers wanted to know of the chairman wouldn't we kindly move the meeting to the Gore, as the corner was blocked and no one could pass? This we again consented to do, as we had got all we could get on that corner.

After Cortwright had amused the crowd, as he ably can, for some twenty or thirty minutes, Bohn took the stand and showed to the entire crowd's satisfaction that the Boer war as well as the Russian—Japanese war was not in the interest of the worker, as a man had claimed during Griffiths's address, but in the interests of the capitalist class.

In all, this meeting was the largest and most attentively listened to during the week. About $2.50 worth of literature was disposed of.

Sunday, Sept. 17, we held a mass meeting in the City Hall which holds 1,500 people, nearly all seats being filled. The subject was "Industrial Unionism and Social Progress."

On entering the hall every one present had a copy of "The Western Clarion," handed to him to make him believe it was the S. P. I presume. It was the issue of Sept. 16 with an article entitled "New Unionism and New Logic." On assuming the chair, the chairman asked the audience to carefully read the article in question and pointed out that it was the political Socialists of many names and many deals, and not the S. L. P. argument that was contained therein.

The writer, acting as chairman, explained what brought into prominence the conference held in Chicago in January last, out of which grew the I. W. W., at a convention held in Chicago on June 27 to July 5, 1905. This convention was an epoch making event and destined to go down in the annals of history as creating the best educational school for the working class and the only trades union on class lines that stands for the abolition of the capitalist system.

Bohn was then introduced amidst applause. During his speech he charged the capitalist class and all who stood for its perpetuation, by voting for its representatives, instead of the S. L. P. ticket, the ticket of the only party in the field in the interest of the working class, the Socialist party not excepted, as being the cause of all our misery and degradation.

We then had questions and quite a number of intelligent questions were asked about the I. W. W. and the S. L. P., which, in the writer's opinion, were answered to the satisfaction of the questioners.

The S. P. political Socialists were out in full force. Before the meeting was opened one of the S. P. wanted to know if we would give "the old man" (meaning E. T. Kingsley) the platform after Bohn, to which I, as chairman, consented. A number of questions being asked, E. T. Kingsley abstaining from asking any, he was given an opportunity to oppose, which he refused, saying he would like to debate the subject, to which he was immediately challenged.

Up to date we have heard nothing from him, except a diatribe in his sheet, which, by the way, on Labor Day, was a complete sell-out. This special "Labor Day Issue" had not a word about labor in it. It boomed all the labor skinning corporations in Vancouver, in true capitalist style. And this decoy duck of capitalism pretends to speak for Labor and in its interests!?!? Bah.

In all, Bohn's stay was a great success. We sold about 175 pamphlets, distributed a lot of literature, got 13 subs for the Weekly People, and 10 new members for the Section, besides aiding the I. W. W. We meet every Sunday 3 p. m., 36 Codova street. Every one is welcome.

Burt Surges.

RUMBLING AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

EVERMORE THE WEATHER CONTINUES TO CLEAR.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 25.—On Tuesday, the 19th of September, a discussion took place in the Labor Lyceum. The discussion was held under the auspices of Branch I of the Socialist Party of Paterson, and was attended by the German-speaking members of the various branches. A representative of the Socialist Labor Party was also present. The topic of discussion was as follows: "What is the attitude of the comrades toward the Industrial Workers of the World?"

After the meeting had elected Comrade Paul Hauck chairman, Comrade Frauenhoff opened the discussion by reading the Chicago manifesto. It developed a lively discussion.

While certain comrades questioned the possible progress of the new organization, and pointed out the distrust that workingmen show toward every new movement, and others were dubious about success, "just because it is the S. L. P. that takes the new movement in hand," still other comrades took up the cudgels in favor of the organization. Different speakers emphasized the fact that not only will the new organization drive the mutual interests of capital and labor delusion out of the workers' heads, and thus advance the foremost principle of Socialism, the class struggle, but it is also a step toward the unity of the two parties. Nearly all the speakers expressed themselves as favoring a united militant party and a strong class-conscious industrial organization. When we have this; and for this must we strive, then can we say for the first time that a real war against the exploiting class is on.

After a three hours' session a resolution, declaring that the meeting heartily indorses the principles of the I. W. W., was unanimously adopted, and the undersigned was instructed to make public the fact through the columns of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and der "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung."

G. Schroeder,
For Local Branch No. 1, Paterson, N. J.,
Social Democratic Party, Passaic County.

[Translated from "The Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung.]

STRENUOUS AGITATION

For Socialism and Industrial Unionism in the Great Northwest.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 2.—The past two weeks have witnessed some strenuous agitation for Socialism and Industrial Unionism in Portland. The national organizer arrived here September 19, after about a week's work in Olympia, Aberdeen and other small industrial cities of southwestern Washington, during which time rainy weather interfered with the agitation. On arriving in Portland I found the Section reorganized and in working order, it having been put in shape by Organizer Frank Bohn while here in August. The comrades were busy preparing to make my stay a success.

Section Portland is made up mostly of young and enthusiastic workers, several of whom are developing as speakers. If these men can maintain their residence in the city (residence is always a problem in the West), Portland will be heard from right along in the future.

In the past two weeks, street meetings have been held every night except two, when rain interfered. Sometimes two meetings have been held the same evening in different parts of the city. With few exceptions the meetings have been successful in point of numbers interest manifested, and literature disposed of. Altogether 325 pamphlets were sold, some subs obtained for the Weekly People, and several hundred Industrial Workers of the World leaflets distributed.

Sunday night, October 1, at Carpenter's Hall, the writer addressed a fair sized audience of workingmen, explaining the principles and aims of the Industrial Workers of the World. A similar meeting will be held October 8 at the same place. Workingmen's Industrial Union No. 92, Industrial Workers of the World, has added several new members to its roll the past two weeks and interest in the Industrial Workers of the World is developing in Portland as elsewhere.

According to present plans I am to remain here and at nearby points for a few weeks, when I move on to California.

B. H. Williams,
Nat. Org. S. L. P.

SQUIRMINGS OF THE NAMELESS PARTY.

The decision of the Court of Appeals restraining the Volkszeitung's Social Democratic party from using "Social Democratic" as a party name in this State, has caused that party to make a move that is ultimately intended to deprive the Socialist Labor Party of its own name. The former Social Democratic party now proposes to call itself "Socialist". In order to protect the name of the Socialist Labor Party from the evil designs that are contemplated against it, Organizer Lazarus Abelson of Section New York, acting in conjunction with the officers of the New York State Executive Committee, and Benjamin Patterson, the Party's attorney, has filed protests with the Board of Elections against the Queens County and the New York City and County nominations of the now nameless party

Industrial Union Movement and its Critics

BY H. J. BRIMBLE, FLORENCE, COLO.

Once upon a time that complacent, strawberry-growing Pharisee, E. P. Roe, wrote a book entitled "From Jest to Earnest". With the book I have nothing to do, having use merely for the title, which is, I have an idea, much the better part of the work in question.

For some months past I have been amused at the antics of our old friend, Max Hayes, in the department which he conducts in the "International Socialist Review" under the heading of "The World of Labor". For a while he contented himself with ignoring the Industrial Union Movement, confining his activities to a noisy "debate" on paper, with Samuel Gompers, a procedure which, I think, deceived Max, more than anybody else. The silence, a little too profound to be genuine, on the question that was then agitating the world of labor, was proof positive that Mr. Hayes was watching all the more closely for an opening whereby he could again demonstrate his usefullness in the scheme of the A. F. of L.

In the August number of the "Review", Max attempts a feeble little witticism on the name adopted at Chicago. He says that the winning specialty of Mr. Gompers is "smashing the Socialists, vide his pronunciamento relative to the Chicago convention to organizer the Industrial Workers of the whole World—and Timbuctoo."

In the September issue of the "Review", Mr. Hayes drops his factitious attitude. The bladder and stick of the fool are thrown aside for the sandbag. The successful launching of the I. W. W. could neither be ignored nor passed over with a jest. It had become painfully apparent to the editor of the "Cleveland Citizen" that the new organization was destined to have an effect upon the A. F. of L. and its political reflex, the "Socialist" Party, that could only be contemplated with terror by such as he. Of all the jesters Time is the grimmest and the strangest. Here we have a man declaring that the "Socialist" Party is in danger of being wrecked through the machinations of an organization of which he has spoken many times as being "dead", "discarded", "moribund". What bitter irony has fate reserved for those who, but yesterday, were chortling over the "fallen enemy"!

Mr. Hayes opens his monthly survey of "The World of Labor", which, with him, means little more than the A. F. of L. and what affects it, with the statement that "those Socialists who are connected with the trade union movement and who have endeavored in recent years to interest their fellow workers in their political principles, are surely having a merry time of it" and he adds that, through the launching of the I. W. W. confusion will become worse confounded. Then he accuses the "irrepressible and rejuvenated De Leon", who, it would seem, has arisen, Lazarus-like, from the tomb in which he was laid by the A. F. of L. undertakers, of "inventing a new name for the Socialists in the trade unions". Although Mr. Hayes is fond of the old appellation of "Kangaroo", the new name, being better, will be joyfully adopted by those who, had they been able, would have run the Socialist movement on the "boring from within" policy.

Unfortunately, Mr. Hayes makes a little mistake. He would have it appear as if De Leon had invented and applied to such as him the term "pure and simple Socialist", which, as I said, he is prepared to accept with pride. As a matter of fact the term is "pure and simple political Socialist", which is quite different from the other, being at once a name for and a criticism of those who declare that the Socialist movement has nothing to do with the matter of economic organization; the people who have it in mind that the Socialist Republic is to be brought into existence by means of pieces of paper dropped into a box; who fail to recognize the necessity of our class having within itself and back of its political aspirations the organization and might requisite to enforce its dicta. I cannot dwell upon this point, bringing it up merely for the purpose of showing that our critic is not above "improving" the evidence to suit his own purposes. "As intimated", says Mr. Hayes, "the p. and s. Socialists are having a lively experience inside, stopping the blows that are coming from every direction and returning a few for company's sake."

He then sketches the trade union movement of to-day. Parry and Post hammer it from the outside; within, Belmont and Easly have possession and, with the conviction born of a knowledge of the truth, calmly assure the world of Capitalism that it has nothing to fear from that source. Mr. Gompers is "striking over the back of the Industrial Workers of the World at the Socialists in his own army", hoping thus to destroy the usefulness so modestly claimed by Max and his friends. From another source comes a "more vicious onslaught than any other, that of the little crooks and grafters who have an unconquerable desire to use the trade unions for corrupt purposes". These good people, it seems, "hate the Socialists in the trade unions" because of the crusade against graft on the part of the "Sacred Few"—Max, and his allies, by reason of whose existence the Sodom and Gomorrah of craft unionism is to be spared from the wrath to come.

From the foregoing we gather, on the word of Max himself, that, in the world of labor there is a lower depth than that of membership in the S. L. P. The consolation that comes from tihs enables us to meet the storm that is about to break with greater cheerfulness than would otherwise have been the case.

"From a fourth direction", continues Maximilian, "we are forced to meet the hostility of those who have fed upon their hatred for individuals and organizations to such an extent that they have become unbalanced and run amuck and would down everybody but those who follow them. I refer to that peculiar band of fanatics who have become generally known as De Leonites. It is unnecessary here to give an extended description of this faction or its methods. Captained by a crafty conspirator—" Ha! the plot thickens! who, I ask, may this "crafty conspirator" be? Is it—? Yes; it is.

From Mr. Hayes' statement it appears that, had it not been for the Chicago Convention, the curtain would have descended upon the "peculiar band of fanatics" led by "the crafty one". They have obstinately and blindly butted their heads against a stone wall so persistently that they were practically out of existence, when suddenly the Chicago conference is held and they succeeded in engrafting themselves upon the new Industrial Workers of the World. . . . "The day", wails Max, "that De Leon has prayed for has come. The Socialist party can be split." The "adventurous professor" is getting in his work. "Note", says the ambassador of Gompers to Great Britain, "how the arch-conspirator juggles with and strings together the names of" Debs, De Leon and Hagerty "in his personal organ, hoping thereby to create enmities between the Eastern Socialists, who detest the conspirator and everybody who tries to succor him, and for mighty good reasons, and the Western Socialists, who have been warm admirers of Debs and Hagerty". That little word "have" is fortunate admission on the part of Mr. Hayes. The Western Socialists "have been warm admirers of Debs and Hagerty". The inference being, of course, that Debs and Hagerty, having committed themselves to the cause of the I. W. W., are no longer the admired of those who follow the red flag in the West. Mr. Hayes is unquestionably right, if, by "Western Socialists" he means those of his stripe, but the fact will be brought home to him in the near future, painfully enough, that considerable opposition is developing to the notion that Hayes- Berger and Co. own the Socialist party in its entirety and have committed its membership irrevocably to the policy of "boring from within". "See", shrieks this "good Socialist" between the lines, to those whom he thinks he owns, "See the man with whom you are consorting. Had it not been for him we should have remained where and as we are, indefinitely, but now we are compelled to 'make good.' It looks astonishingly like our finish."

"Already in a score of places discussion has broken out in the Socialist party and we find our members"—the unspeakable villains—"parroting the phrases coined by De Leon a dozen years ago, writing articles for his disreputable organ and attempting to revive his malevolent and repudiated politics". Preceding this is a statement to the effect that "this disgusting schemer, through his garbled 'Volcanic Rumblings' and malicious perversions of facts in his blackmail sheet, has incited and encouraged and magnified differences that developed in the Socialist Movement throughout the country."

This enables one to get to the heart of the matter. The people who stand for Industrial Unionism will be made aware of the fact, even if they do not know it now, that the bitterest, the meanest and most unscrupulous opposition to the new movement will come from those who, like Mr. Hayes, are in the craft unions, with their "boring from within" poiicy. If we are to estimate the strength of our position by the paltry character of the arguments advanced by those in opposition, we have reason to feel greatly encouraged. Mr. Hayes, inferentially at least, would have it appear as if craft unionism were moving toward the emancipation of our class; and that, within the old line unions, the "borers" were in the way of accomplishing their mission. His conception of what is happening in the world of labor is that a "crafty conspirator" is again busily engaged in "wrecking unions" and in splitting the "Socialist" party. He cannot see that the spectacle of a number of men, who have hitherto been kept apart by the misinformation spread abroad by such as he, coming togther for a purpose such as is set forth in the preamble to the constitution of the I. W. W., is born of a knowledge of the failure of craft unionism. The church, very generously to itself, imputes the spirit of scepticism not to its own manifest failure to make this world a fit place to live in and its alliance with the forces of reaction, but to a devilishness that exists in the unregenerated human mind. Max Hayes sees nothing in the movement for Industrial Unionism, with its magnificent message to the proletariat of the world, but another "experiment" in industrial organization. He sees nothing in the revolt that is seething within the "S. P." but the work of a "crafty conspirator". That is the tragedy of one whose mind is but a reflex of his environment and whose environment is the A. F. of L.

In Mr. Hayes' appeal to the prejudices of his readers it is useless to look for an answer to the argument that flattens the "borers from within"; or even an attempt at an answer, "Why did not those who believe in the 'boring from within' policy, as applied to craft unionism, stay within the Republican and Democratic parties and carry on the work of education there? The principle of action is as good on the political field as upon the economic" Among those who "parrot" this are such men as E. V. Debs and W. E. Trautmann, the latter adding the unqualified statement that "boring from within is a failure", and, if any man on earth is qualified to give an opinion on the matter, that man is the deposed editor of the "Brauer-Zeitung". If outcries against De Leon constituted an argument; if the most rabid abuse is to be substituted for evidence, then Mr. Hayes makes a case for himself and the A. F. of L. Unfortunately for him, people may regard the matter in another light.

It may strike some of our readers as strange that we should go for evidence in support of our position to a publication edited by Mr. A. M. Simons, but that I purpose to do. In his review of the work of the convention Mr. Simons remarks that "There seems to be an almost universal agreement, among Socialists at least, that industrial organization is desirable, and that it is the future form under which labor must unite on the economic field. But, **But, BUT**—we are told, with all sorts of variations, that the A. F. of L. is going to be transformed into an industrial organization in a few years. It is going to endorse Socialism and then you will have received all you want without any fuss or disturbance. You will have made an omelet without injuring the eggs. First, last, foremost and hindmost, this is sum, substance, shell and kernel of all that has appeared in the Socialist party press in opposition to the formation of the new industrial union. To be sure, this has been concealed under considerable personal abuse, some shallow ridicule, a good deal of ignorance as to what has really been done by those concerned in the new movement, and a little, just a **VERY** little (?) 'downright lying about the proceedings of the convention'."

Really, this is going too far. I must protest against this lamentable display of ignorance on the part of Mr. Simons. Has he not read the privately-owned press of the "Socialist" party long and closely enough to know that "personal abuse", "shallow ridicule", "ignorance", "downright lying"—fie, fie, Mr. Simons!—are monopolized by the "peculiar band of fanatics", led by the "crafty conspirators"? As to personal abuse, in particular, a casual perusal of Mr. Hayes' article and the previous article of Mr. A. M. Simons himself, would convince the most sceptical that no memberr of the "S. P." committed to craft unionism as embodied in the A. F. of L. would resort to such a weapon.

"Let us see," continues Mr. Simons, "what there is in this argument. What signs are there that the A. F. of L. is moving toward industrialism? Let us have some definite evidence. It will not do to point to the U. M. W. or the Brewers that have succeeded by virtue of pure brute strength in swallowing all allied crafts, for neither of these unions look with favor upon the A. F. of L. or consider that it has in any way helped them in securing what industrial features they now possess. But such a swallowing up process as the carpenters are anxious to practice on the wood workers is not a step toward industrialism. Industrialism is not 'benevolent assimilation' of the weaker by the stronger unions, but implies the co-operative interdependence organization of all crafts in one simplified body, yet with equal protection for all trades."

"But we are told of the marvellous progress that is being made toward bringing the A. F. of L. to Socialism. I would be the last to deny that the 'boring from within" tactics have not educated a vast number of the rank and file to the truths of Socialism. Nor would I want to see such work hindered for one moment. But the A. F. of L. is something almost wholly distinct from the rank and file of the membership. Indeed, it is practically outside their control, and the general effect of educating any man to Socialism has been to educate him OUT of the A. F. of L., that is, out of the official Gompers machine." A terrible arraignment, that, on such a one as Hayes, who receives favors at the hands of the "official Gompers machine"; but still the argument is faulty. Mr. Simons, so far as it lay in him, has made a case for the I. W. W., as the economic organization for those who call themselves Socialists, and against the A. F. of L. He regards the Hayeses, the Barnses, the Bergers, the Hoehns, as being thoroughgoing and well educated Socialists, and yet, at the same time of his writing, Mr. Simons knew that the element of which the men named are representatives, proposed to stay with the A. F. of L. machine and all. Was it the fault of their education? With the leading exponents of the "boring from within" policy, the result, instead of being as set forth by Mr. Simons, has been to cause them to adhere more firmly than ever to the organization that, at the behest of the Belmonts and Easleys, of the Civic Federation, interposes its bulk between the advanced guard of the proletariat and those with whom it would come to grips. Never was the failure of the "boring from within" policy so glaringly apparent! How contemptible has been the influence of the "borers" may be judged from the following:

"So far as that machine is concerned, no one dare deny that it is further from Socialism than at any time in its existence. At one time it was rather inclined to play with Socialist phrases. Today, under the inspiration of scab benquets and Civic Federation arotory, it declares open war on Socialism."

And now I come, with the greatest of pleasure, to Mr. Simons' contribution in the struggle between the "borers from within" and the "smashers from without". "Furthermore, I believe it to be a fact of such general validity, as to be almost a law of social evolution, that no voluntary association, having as changeable a base as the modern trade union, can be altered in any essential manner without complete disruption. I have given considerable investigation to this particular point and I have searched quite closely in the history of organizations and I have yet to find an instance where an organization was 'captured' and utilized for a different purpose than that which brought it together. I know that this is contrary to the popular ideas on the subject, but I believe that, as is frequently the case, the popular opinion is wrong. Certainly there is no instance of such a fundamental change in a militant fighting organization as that which would be implied in changing the A. F. of L. to the industrial form. Whoever, therefore, is advocating such a change from within the A. F. of L. is pursuing a course that will end in the destruction of that organization. It has been to no small degree due to such work that there is now a large body of men ready to leave the A. F. of L. and unite with the Industrial Workers of the World". Mr. Simons concludes his review of the situation with the remark that the A. F. of L., by which I take him to mean craft unionism, is, in his opinion, played out. His opinion of men of the Hayes stamp is, by inference at least, that they are fools for their pains.

If the foregoing can be substantiated, and I have no doubts on that score, then the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. are overwhelmingly vindicated, and, in addition, the case is made for the I. W. W.

Mr. Hayes' abuse of De Leon is varied by appeals to the membership of the "S. P." to stand by him in the conflict which he sees is about to ensue. He justifies his claim to the adherence of "the splendid party and dues-paying organization" on the ground that "the trade unions are stronger now than have ever been." This ridiculous assumption is all that he advances in extenuation of his position, with exception of remarking that he still believes in the policy of "boring from within."

At the last Mr. Hayes adopts a defiant attitude and serves notice on the members of the "S. P." who purpose to join hands with the new union that "you can sit up and take notice that the Socialists who have borne the brunt of the fight in the trade unions * * * will stand true to their economic organizations despite all their alleged faults, and confusion to all meddling professors and priests, academics or impossibilists, together with the fossilized conservatives, hypocritical plutocrats and their politicians and grafters."

The writer has been entertained vastly by Mr. Hayes. Not be it understood, at the multiplied evidences of the perplexities into which such as he are plunged: not with the thought of the impending disruption of the "Socialist" party in its present form. That is but an incident in the march of the vanguard of the proletariat. The pleasure comes from the progress of such as Max Hayes from jest to earnest in the matter of the I. W. W. and the pitiful showing of its opponents.

Still, I cannot but regret that Mr. Hayes, instead of wasting time, space, and energy in doing what a man of his "intellectual calibre and superior morality" should not have done, has not seen fit to institute a comparison between—let us say—the preamble to the constituion of the I. W. W. and that which preceds the constitution of the organization to which he belongs, and with which, in spite of his ardent protestations of belief in the principles of Socialism, he purposes to stay.

H. J. Brimble.

The Fakir and the Capitalist

(By L. G. A. in the Edinburgh, Scotland, Socialist.)

Employers strove with all their might
  More dividends to get;
They talked about "ennobling toil,"
  Their preachers preached of it--
And this was odd because not one
  Had ever worked a bit.

Workmen were toiling sulkily,
  Because they know that they
Only received for all their work
  A bare subsistence pay;
"A better wage we want," they said,
  "Also a shorter day."

"Profits" were high as high could be,
  Wages were low as low;
You could not see a rise because
  There was no rise to show;
The owner's power was overhead,
  The workers slaved below.

The Fakir and Capitalist
  Were walking hand in hand
They wept to see some chance of gain
  Still wasting in the land.
"If we exploited labor more,"
  They said, "It would be grand."

"If all my dupes at union terms
  Labored for half-a-year,
Do you suppose," the Fakir said,
  "That I could buy a share?"
"Perhaps," said the Capitalist,
  And gave a knowing leer.

"Oh, workers, come and vote for us,"
  The Fakir did beseech;
"A pleasant drive unto the poll
  We shall provide for each,
And we shall do great things for you
  When Parliament we reach."

The workers of the S. L. P.
  The Fakir sly did flout,
Their thumbs they to their noses put
  And spread their fingers out,
Meaning to say they knew his game,
  And would not be sold out.

But four young Liberal workers came,
  As eager as could be;
They had paid taxes, they were told,
  Were Britons born free—
And this was odd because, you know,
  They had no property.

Four other dupes soon followed them,
  And yet another four;
And thick and fast they came at last,
  And more and more and more,
All crowding through the thoroughfares
  Up to the polling door.

The Fakir and Capitalist
  Counted the votes with glee,
And then they went to Parliament,
  Agreed to disagree;
The workers read the latest news,
  And waited hopefully.

"The time has come," the Fakir said,
  "To talk of many things—
Of Free Trade and Protection,
  Of Immigrants and Kings,
Why business is so very bad,
  And whether priests have wings."

"But help us," the workers cried,
  "Before you have your chat,
For some of us are unemployed,
  And none of us are fat."
"I'll work you," said Capitalist;
  They thanked him much for that.

"Cheap loaves of bread," the Fakir said,
  "Is what you chiefly need.
Poor-laws and Arbitration Boards
  Are very good indeed;
And while you're slaving for a wage
  WE can begin to feed."

"But not on us," the workers cried,
  Turning a little blue,
"After the voting that would be
  A treacherous thing to do."
"You must get rid," the Fakir said,
  "Of such a narrow view."

"It was so wise of you to vote,
  This House is very nice."
Capitalist said nothing but
  "Give us another slice;
I wish you'd fleece 'em better yet;
  I've raised your wages twice."

"It seems a shame," the Fakir said,
  "To do them in the eye
After I've brought them back to work,
  Making the terms comply."
Capitalist said nothing but
  "The wages are too high."

"I weep for you," the Fakir said,
  "I deeply sympathize."
With sobs and tears he pocketed
  Bribes of the largest size,
Prating of "Labor Politics"
  To hide his thumping prize.

"Workmen," said the Capitalists,
  "The Union fight is on--
Shall we reduce your wages again?"
  The "Leaders" answered "Done!"
And this was scarcely odd because
  They'd captured every one.

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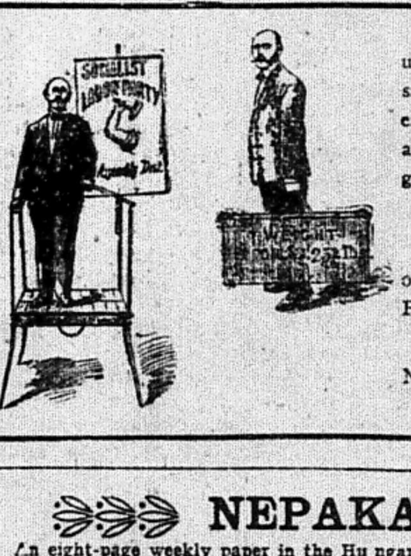

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FACTS! FACTS!! FACTS!!!

(Continued From Page 1.)

by being thrown upon the street through the instrumentality of Morris Braun and his accomplices.

Pressed by the constant agitation, the Brewers' Pool at last was willing to enter into negotiations. In the first months of 1902, in about half of the breweries, the brewery workers organizations had secured recognition and every employe in those breweries, engineers, firemen, drivers and inside men were members of one industrial union, the United Brewery Workers. No division into different national union was known. The organizations presented a formidable power for the protection of the employes. It was here where the boss brewers, forced to give in, had their plans fixed to cripple forever the power of that organization.

Mr. Ph. Schram, one of the trustees of the United States Boss Brewers Association, is also, as stated, a member of the National Civic Federation, and is through that institution in friendly relations with the executive council members of the American Federation of Labor, particularly with Mr. Sam Gompers. By some cunning scheme he and his colleagues of the Employers' Association got Mr. Sam Gompers to write one of his famous decisions, just when peace negotiations were to be concluded. But not only those breweries that had been at war for years with the United Brewery Workers received an ultimatum that peace be made, and the various crafts in the breweries be divided in several international craft unions; those breweries also, in which all employes were members of the United Brewery Workers were notified, and a committee of the New York Central Fakirated Union that was elected after Gompers had sent that famous decision, and was solicited apparently by Mr. Schram of the Boss Brewers' Association, had to deliver the message to the employers. The committee consisted of Mr. MORRIS BRAUN, James P. Archibald and Kaufman.

It was Mr. Morris Braun, now candidate on a Social Democratic ticket, thus disgracing the name of Socialism, who delivered to the so-called union brewery bosses, the message that they could no longer negotiate with their employes in the engine and fire rooms, because they were not members of a reactionary craft union,—all these employes were members of the United Brewery Workers by their own choice. The firemen were mostly members of the renowned Progressive Firemen's Union No. 30. Many of these employers were then supporters of the same party, which has honored this year this same Morris Braun with a place on its ticket. Not only this. When the employing brewers not in the "Pool", realized the predicament they were placed in, because they feared the engineers and firemen and all other brewery employes would strike if agreements with unions, that had not one man organized in the breweries, would be entered into; it was this same committee, that offered to the employers inducements in the form of longer working hours in order to have them snap at the bait thrown out.

Mr. MORRIS BRAUN WAS PRESENT when his personal enemy, Mr. John O'Connell, delivered the message to the union boss brewers that the brewery workers, members of L. U. No. 95, would strike if any one of the engineers or firemen would lose his place for being compelled to belong to a reactionary union. Mr. Morris Braun, however, insisted that the bosses sign the contract that he and his accomplices had submitted at the request of Mr. Sam Gompers and the Central Federated Union of New York, and the employers were then and there assured protection in case of any difficulty.

The employers subsequently, after they, with the assistance of Mr. Morris Braun had secured agreements more advantageous to themselves, COMMANDED their employes in the mechanical departments to become members of those unions which they had given preference to at the behest of that COMMITTEE, HEADED BY MORRIS BRAUN, ETC. Many strenuously objected. Those who were obstinate and wanted to be given a free choice, later on knocked at the doors of other craft unions but they were absolutely rejected. They appealed in vain to public sentiment,—ABOUT TWENTY OF THE MOST ACTIVE AND OUTSPOKEN PROGRESSIVE UNION MEN WERE FIRED, AFTER THIS SAME MORRIS BRAUN AND COMMITTEE had insisted that the agreement be enforced. Among the men fired were supporters of the Social Democratic Party, as was proven, of the party that now has honored this Braun, the man responsible for one of the most abominable crimes in the labor movement.

Although no longer a member of his union, the influence of Braun's foe O'Connell, was so strong among the Irish brewery workers that they decided to support those victimized men and take their case up for a fight against the employers. Then the second tragedy commenced. The employers wanted to force, again at the behest of those crooks responsible for the first outrages, the members of that union supporting the locked out men to become members of other unions of brewery workers, who sided with them, the employers.

Upon refusing to obey, about fifty or more of those "obstinate" men were fired. Again Mr. Braun is seen on committees serving on this case. Then it came to pass that the official journal of the brewery workers issued that stirring appeal, about three years ago, entitled: "I accuse". In vain. Only the brewery workers in other parts of the country were aroused and a referendum vote was called for to hold a special convention. The victimized men, then about one hundred, tried in vain to get a hearing in the press, or in the NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG. As a perusal of the contents of that paper of those days will prove, it supported openly those who perpetrated the outrages every day. The then National Secretary Julius Zorn, wrote in conjunction with the signer of these statements a full review of the affair, asking publication, in justice to the outraged victims, of the facts, but also in vain—the Volkszeitung never published the article nor returned it.

Meanwhile the war went on. John O'Connell's union No. 59 was to be destroyed. This was the dictum of the employers, and Morris Braun is one of their pliant tools.

To protect the union members from further persecution, Brewers' Union No. 59 called, with the sanction of the general executive board of the United Brewery Workers, a strike in the Howard and Childs brewery. But the places of the strikers were immediately filled by other union men. Now the boycott began, and was carried on with such a striking effect that the firm was losing enormously.

Finally protection was asked from the Central Federated Union of New York City. THE UNION LABEL HAD BEEN WITHHELD FROM THAT FIRM. Hereupon the committee of three, Mr. Morris Braun, Archibald and Kaufman, issued a label of their own devise, and to carry into eternity the marks of this other outrage, this special union label bears the names of that famous committee, Mr. Morris Braun, Archibald and Kaufman, as an everlasting memorandum of their having served as agents and hirelings of the capitalist class, when honest workers were on strike in protestation against more injustices being heaped upon members of their class.

But that was not enough—the brewery needed protection for the wagons, and again, as witnesses can testify, the same Morris Braun served as special guardsman for the wagons when they left the breweries.

Deprived of all hope of ever winning a fight against the many enemies they had to battle against, finally many of the victimized men, who had been deprived of their positions, were forced by hunger and want to apply for admission into the unions which the bosses had wanted them to join. The beer kings preferred these unions, at the behest of Mr. Sam Gompers, who was sitting in the same Civic Federation, of which Mr. P. Schram, the leader of the boss brewers' combine, is also a member, and was directing the fight against the progressive workers, who would not bow to the commands of fakirs. But when these men knocked for admission in the bosses' craft unions, although they had been members of the United Brewery Workers, an organization affiliated with the same A. F. of L. as are also the other craft unions, whom the employers preferred, they were compelled to pay fines from twenty dollars up to seventy-five, for having dared to have opinions of their own and being disobedient! AND FROM THE MONEY SO COLLECTED, FOR "FINES", BLOOD-STAINED MONEY OF POOR WAGE EARNERS, WERE BOUGHT THE PRESENTS, PRECIOUS AS THEY WERE, WHICH WERE PRESENTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN TIM. HEALY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THREE, MESSRS. MORRIS BRAUN, ARCHIBALD AND KAUFMAN, FOR THEIR SPLENDID SERVICES!!!

(Look up the New Yorker Volkszeitung of 1902, and besides I know there are many living witnesses still located in New York City and Brooklyn, who could testify this to be true, and even more that I do not know.)

No protest was heard. All the attempts of the outraged men to get a hearing and reveal the atrocities, were of no avail, the Volkszeitung suppressed all their protests. These men then turned to the Daily People, a paper whose Editor has brought out some incidents in connection with this outrage in his address on the "Burning Question of Trades Unionism". "Wagner"—therein mentioned—was only one of the many who would not be subjugated. Behind the scenes of the Wagner affair, were more, still highly honored scene shifters and actors, Morris Braun, of course, as flagman for the horde of bandits.

The curtain has risen. See now, after a lapse of four years, the spectacle in all its glaring colors, another illustration of the unholy alliance entered into by the captains of industry and the docile labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. Note how the leader of the employers, Mr. P. Schram, manages that certain decisions of the servile tool of the capitalist class, Mr. Sam Gompers, comes just opportune to make the other wheels in the capitalist machinery set themselves into motion for the grinding out of the graft. He who claims that there is no connection between the motive force and the revolutions and workings of the wheels has to prove that the propeller generates the steam.

Mr. Morris Braun laughed once when he was told that the story of his connection with that outrage would mark him for all time to come as a tool of the capitalist class; that the curses of these victims would one day drown his sham oratorical battles for human rights. Four years had to pass by before the stronger "I accuse" was hurled into the face of those who thought themselves protected and shielded by the employers, whom they had served so well. More than twenty living witnesses were present when the second "I Accuse" was fired. The challenge was accepted by the accused, and present again were the victimized wage earners of 1902, in a Bronx Borough meeting to hear the criminal defend himself, only the accused did not show up. Of those outraged men, at least fifteen, are now members of the individuals who use the sacred name of were present, and to them I owed the duty to unfurl the flag of revolt against individuals, who use the sacred name of Socialism only to hide their crimes, and to betray and to sell out the working class.

I do not know Morris Braun personally, his person does not concern me at all. In this again I wanted to show the intimate connection between the combination of employers—in this case the United States Brewers' Association, (Bosses) and the head of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Sam Gompers, who sits with Mr. Schram, the representative of that capitalist organization, in the same council. See also the small wheels in the gigantic capitalist machinery acting as messengers, executors of the prearranged mandates given out by the unholy alliance—what a harmony of functions in their game of keeping the working class divided, fighting each other, and betrayed.

Not again will a committee, as in the G. A. Hoehn affair of St. Louis, try to whitewash, without giving the version of those who were the sufferers. In the Hoehn affair no street railway employes have spoken yet, only his committee. In the Braun affair the living witnesses can produce the evidence, are willing to do so, aye, even agreed to pay the hall rent, if those whose crimes are herewith exposed dare to face them and refute these accusations, well proven, as most of the brewery workers of New York City know to-day.

This story is not ended—there is a series of outrages consequent upon the ones here recorded that followed in their wake. Of them I'll speak when the defendants will start their fire.

Wm. E. Trautmann,
Member of the Socialist Party.

THE ANDREAS CASE.

Appeal of Illinois State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

To the membership of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, as well as all the readers of the Daily and Weekly People and the "Miners' Magazine", organ of the Western Federation of Miners:

Greeting:—You will remember reading the account of William Andreas' trouble with the United Mine Workers of America. They have at last unlawfully expelled him, denying him the right of appeal, placing a fine upon him and stopping him from working. He is therefore driven to the State courts for redress.

The Illinois State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has taken the matter up, employed a lawyer, and will assist Andreas. We therefore appeal for assistance. One hundred dollars is wanted to start the case. Every little will make it lighter on the State Committee, as we are all poor and have no money.

Send all communications to Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street, Belleville, Ill.

Acknowledgement will be made weekly in both The People and the "Miners' Magazine." Respectfully,

W. W. Cox, G. A. Jenning, Gus, Suber,
Ben Frankford, Wm. Veal, Wm. Andreas, Walter Goss, Chas. Edie.
State Committee.

East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 29.

GOMPERS ENRAGED

LIE PASSES BETWEEN HIMSELF AND SCULLIN AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pacific Coast Man Threatens the Arbitration Graft of the "Labor Leaders"—Is Organizing An Arbitration Association of His Own In the Interests of the Citizens' Alliance, the Rival of the Civic Federation—Makes Speech and Forces A. F. of L. President to Condemn Easley's Hobby.

Washington, Oct. 7.—On the second of October, a notice appeared in the Washington papers to the effect that there would be a meeting on the evening of October 6, at Typographical Temple on G. street (in which building is the headquarters of the A. F. of L.), for the purpose of organizing a branch of the "National Industrial Peace Association". in Washington, said association having as its object the arbitration of the differences between employer and employe and that Mr. P. H. Scullin, general secretary and manager of the association would be the chief performer of the evening.

At 8 p. m. on the evening of the 6th, Typographical Temple did not present a very cheering aspect in point of numbers of those present. It did, however, in other ways. Professor Gore, of the George Washington University, Dr. Hamlin, and United States Commissioner of Labor, Charles P. Neil, sat in a row against the wall near the rear of the hall, conversing. In the center of a group at the back of the hall were Jerry McCarthy, president of the Central Labor Union, and Henry O. Sherman, general secretary and treasurer of the Electrical Workers' Association, smoking and also talking; and various other local and national "notables" (?) in the labor world were scattered around the hall, but as yet Big Medicine Chief Sammy had not hove in sight. A medium sized individual with a large expanse of forehead, a shining half bald head and a weeping willow mustache, ran back and forth between the groups and gave each newcomer as he entered the hall the glad hand.

At 8.32 p. m. the meeting was called to order, with the hall about half filled, and United States Commissioner of Labor Neil in the chair. On the platform with Neil were Father Kirby, of the Catholic University, Rev. Hamlin, of the Presbyterian Church, and Professor Gore. There being only four chairs on the platform, he of the weeping willow whiskers, sat on the piano stool.

The chairman opened the contest by stating that the object of the meeting was the forming of a branch of an association which had as its object the abolishing of the "disturbances of today relative to the division between employer and employe of what is co-operatively produced," and that he took pleasure in introducing as "the chief speaker, etc., Mr. Patrick H. Scullin, general secretary-manager of the National Industrial Peace Association."

Patrick Henry Scullin turned out to be he of Weeping Willow Whiskers, who then left his seat on the piano stool and advanced to the front of the platform. He began by saying that his movement was indorsed by six governors, the trade unions and all the Citizen Alliances and commercial bodies on the Pacific Coast and that he was enabled to carry on his propaganda by reason of the subscriptions he had received from the commercial bodies, corporations, clergymen and trade unions in the West. The headquarters of the association is in San Francisco where the general board is situated, which is composed of "two lawyers, three millionaire manufacturers ("all use the union label and one was the first to establish profit-sharing in the West," the speaker said), one bishop, two ministers and a rabbi; "and," added the speaker, "where could the workingmen get more justice than from these men?" "My association," continued Mr. Scullin, "recognizes the injustice done the public by strikes and lockouts and advocates the jury settlement of these disputes and have as jurors disinterested popular citizens and why can't you workingmen join this movement which has been endorsed by men in the highest society in this land?" Mr. Scullin finished by stating that he was a member in good standing of the "Carpenters' Union" and until he had been active in this movement he had been an employer of labor for many years; and capital and labor should go hand in hand.

The next dose on the bill of fare was the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, who agreed in the main with the remarks of the previous speaker and said the "Rev. Dr.": "My faith in arbitration has been strengthened by the recent peace conference in Portsmouth where peace was concluded between the Russians and the Japanese, for civilization has advanced to such a standard that when four men get together in a room to settle a dispute, especially one of labor, peace will surely be the outcome."

He wound up by saying that the Presbyterian Church has recently established a board in New York City to which the trades unions could bring their disputes with their employes for settlement. This innovation was to be of great benefit.

Dr. Kirby, of the Catholic University, was put on for the third round. He gave his heartiest approval to what Mr. Scullin had said and he added: "Labor is strong enough to be respectfully heard."

Professor Gore and a Mr. Parsons, president of the Master Builders' Association, said a few sweet nothings in favor of the association.

After the regular speakers of the evening had finished expectorating chunks of wisdom, the chairman cast his optics over the audience and seemingly having discovered "something," announced that as there was a person in the audience who was well known in the labor world he would call upon him for a few remarks: "Would the president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers, care to make a few remarks?" In the seventh row from the platform arose a person whose general appearance suggested to one's mind the Speiler at the entrance to the Hawaiian village at the Pan-American (with apologies to the Speiler). This individual proved to be Samuel G. Gompers.

Samuel for the first ten minutes of his eighteen and one-half minute speech wandered all around his subject and made no definite statements until the latter part of his flow of oratory when seemingly bolstered up by the smirking and sickening applause of his henchmen he grew bold and made the following statement: 'The present condition of Industrial peace which we are enjoying has not been brought to us on silver platters, but has been wrung by hardship from the employer. The time has not come when the lion and the lamb shall lie down side by side. For the lamb that lies down with the lion to-day will wake up on the inside of the lion." "Though," he said, "I look forward to the time that they will lie down together." Mr. Gompers said he believed we had enough arbitration for present needs, and probably to hedge for what he had previously said he finished by stating that "there is not a right of the employer that he will not stand up and fight for."

Jerry McCarthy, president of the Central Labor Union, was called on and obediently toadied and endorsed what Gompers had said. The meeting then adjourned, a branch not being formed undoubtedly because of the knock given by Gompers.

After the meeting Gompers and Neil stood about half way down the hall talking. Neil, being a politician, probably squaring himself for being chairman of the meeting. As Scullin left the platform and reached Gompers he spoke to him and an argument commenced. It had no sooner started than United States Commissioner of Labor Neil, being, as before mentioned, a politician, quietly left. The argument rapidly became heated, insinuations flew back and forth; the lie was passed; they were prevented from coming to blows (if such a thing was possible with these two men) by those present. Scullin challenged Gompers to make public his insinuations and debate them, but Gompers refused and, finally after hurling another challenge and defi at Gompers that he intended to stay in Washington and fight it out, Mr. Patrick Henry Scullin left the hall.

Mr. Scullin said the reason Gompers opposed him was because when his association is in full power Gompers will be out of a job, but the real reason seems to be a local fight which is pending between the Master Builders' Association and their employes, and Scullin has been promised unlimited backing to get the branch agoing. He also has a bill which will be presented in Congress this winter. Gompers said that the reason he has objections is because "the whole scheme is premature." There will probably be lively doings in the labor world in Washington this winter.

C. J. B., Jr.

BOSTON, TAKE NOTICE.

Members and Sympathizers:—Section Boston will hold a grand concert and dance Saturday evening, October 21, in Minot Hall, corner West Springfield and Washington streets. It is the duty of every member to get a supply of tickets and do what they can to make this a rousing success. Section Boston needs funds for the coming campaign. Tickets can be had at headquarters, or 27 Story street, So. Boston.

NEWARK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

On Saturday, October 14, opposite Public Library. Speakers: James Connolly, Patrick Walsh and P. Quinlan.

Comrades, take notice and be on hand promptly at 7.30.

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I. W. W. VICTORY

BRADDOCK IRON WORKERS ORGANIZED INTO STRONG LOCAL.

Success for Industrial Unionism Principles After A. F. of L.'s Ten Year Failure to Corral the Men—Organizers Pushing Work Steadily.

(From the October 4 Pittsburg, Pa., Dispatch.)

Last night in Braddock the Industrial Workers of the World organized a Braddock Iron Workers' Union as a branch of the national organization. This marks the first step taken in the last ten years having for its object the unionizing of the 50,000 iron and steel workers of the Monongahela valley.

The meeting was attended by several hundred workers of the mills and sixty signed as charter members, thus making possible the first organization which is looked upon in labor circles as the entering wedge movement which will eventually accomplish the organization of the thousands of mill workers of the big mills of the valley.

The utmost secrecy was maintained in arranging for the meeting and admittance was only by card. The steel corporation which controls practically all of the mills of the valley has been opposed to the formation of unions among the men and efforts of the last few years have met with defeat.

Since the battle at Homestead when the Amalgamated Association was defeated and the control of the mills wrested from that organization there have been periodical attempts to form unions, but all have been defeated.

In the guise of advocates for the Socialist Labor Party organizers for the Industrial Workers of the World have been busy in the Monongahela and Turtle Creek valleys and have secured a following of several thousand.

The same efforts are being made among the thousands of workers at Jones & Laughlin's plant on the Southside, and advocates of the movement say that within the next ten days they will organize a lodge on the Southside which will have a greater membership than the Braddock lodge.

The organizers of the union have been keeping in the background as much as possible, fearing intervention on the part of the steel companies.

The following announcement was sent secretly to the workingmen who had been approached and who were known to be favorable to the movement:

TO THE WORKING CLASS!

The Industrial Workers of the World will organize at Parlack's Hall, corner Eleventh and Washington streets, Braddock, on Tuesday evening, October 3, at 7.30 o'clock. Workingmen should know by this time that an injury to one is an injury to all, and the only way to conserve the interest of our class is to organize, not as a craft, but as a class. The working class can and must win when all strike, boycott and vote as one. Come one, come all, and join this movement of your class, and like men put down all our enemies. Down with fakirs, frauds and bossism of all kinds. Up with industrialism. Strike as a class. Vote as a class and boycott the tyrant as a class.

Time, 7.30; Place, Parlack's Hall, corner Washington and Eleventh **streets, Braddock, Pa., Tuesday evening, October 3.**

The Industrial Workers of the World are credited with being a half-brother of the Socialist Labor Party and have formed in the Western States an organization of over 100,000 workingmen, comprising the miners and smelters of the Western States and the other allied metal trades. The carrying of the campaign to the Pittsburg district is a direct attack upon the American Federation of Labor.

THE IRON WORKERS, I. W. W.

Pittsburg, Oct. 5.—The Pittsburg Dispatch gives an account of the organization in Braddock of the first I. W. W. local in Pennsylvania. The account is fairly accurate, except in regard to the secrecy part and admittance by card.

Our doors were thrown wide open and any one who wanted to could get in, and we were honored (?) by the presence of an ex-Pinkerton thug who came here at the time of the Homestead strike and is now chief of police at the Braddock mills.

The meeting was enthusiastic and after the main address, a call for signers for a charter for an I. W. W. local was answered by a major portion of the audience.

A running discussion continued up to the time the meeting adjourned at half-past ten, to meet in two weeks, Tuesday, October 17, at 8 p. m., when the permanent organization will be completed.

The launching of the I. W. W. in Allegheny County will bring the line of class struggle more and more into prominence in this fakir-ridden district, and the dodger, freak and coward will now have to show their colors.

Readers of the Daily and Weekly People in Allegheny County are urged to be present at next meeting at Parlack Hall, Eleventh and Washington strtets, Braddock, October 17, 1905, at 8 p. m.

Press Committee, I. W. W.

SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smiths Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday.

ARBETAREN
Swedish Weekly Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.
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2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

The sentiment of the ideal life is none other than man's normal life, as we shall one day know it.
—George Sand.

THE TIGER JUBILANT.

An appreciative audience filled Carnegie Hall on the night of the 5th instant, stood upon chairs, waved hats, and shouted themselves hoarse at the speech with which the Tammany nominee for Mayor accepted the nomination just tendered him. Why should they not? The shouters and the applauders were in fact applauding themselves. Mayor McClellan had pronounced them "honest," "economic" and "efficient," and so as to make them feel doubly happy he pledged himself to safeguard the interests of the tax-payers.

As workingman, the workingman pays no taxes. His quota is paid by him in the shop where he is plundered as a wage-slave. It is out of that plunder that taxes are paid. Taxes, accordingly, are paid by the plunderer, by the capitalist class. That the Metzes, who were nominated for President of the Board of Aldermen, and the McGowans, who were nominated for Comptroller, and both of whom are manufacturers on a large scale, and trust magnates, plunderers, in short, that they should be delighted at the assurance that their rights as "tax-payers" will be held sacred—that surely is as natural as natural can be. And what more natural than that they, together with the fat parasites upon the Metz-McGowan class, who made up the convention, should shout themselves delirious with joy when the career of plunder that they pursue against the workingman is praised as "honesty"; when their lavish expenditure of the wealth produced by Labor is commended as "economic"; and when the pitiful condition in which they keep the kennels of the working class, and the poverty-stricken state in which they keep the school children of the workers are extolled as "efficiency"? That's all perfectly natural. Never yet did bandits otherwise than hurrah for the pirate chief who showers bouquets upon them. Why should the Tammany crowd behave otherwise?

The Tiger was in high feather. He is certain of success this time. No spotted hyena contests with him this year, this time for Labor's hide with any chance of success; nor does any wolf in sheep's clothes prowl over his preserve threatening his comfort. And to crown it all, his fangs are patted as agencies of "honesty," his claws are caressed as "efficient," and his rapacious maw is fondled as "economic."

Well may the Tiger be jubilant—let him make hay while the sun shines.

THE PURE FOOD FIGHT.

This is a country of infinite riches in the means of sustaining life. Varied and fertile in soil, it produces staple articles of food in excess of the needs of its inhabitants, enabling large cargoes to be annually shipped abroad. This, too, despite the ugly truth that immense quantities are yearly permitted to go to waste on every hand. Barely scratched, this country is capable of sustaining, by its agricultural resources alone, over a billion souls, or more than twelve times its present population. This country is pre-eminently a land of wholesome, natural, luxuriance and abundance.

Amid such conditions, it is logical to expect, a people will be found who subsist on none but the purest of Nature's products, and who, as a result thereof, enjoy naught but the most perfect of health. But such an expectation, though apparently logical, is far from the facts in the matter. Adulteration, with all its dangerous results upon health and life, is widely prevalent. So much is this the case that, it is reported from Washington, among the features of the coming Congress, there will be A FIGHT FOR A PURE-FOOD LAW. Efforts will be made to prevent or restrict adulteration, and thereby insure a greater measure of safety to health and life. These efforts will be strenuously fought, with the prospects that they will be successfully overcome, as the great packing trusts, and other food corporations, wield a tremendous power in Congress.

This is truly a situation worthy of serious contemplation. How comes this anomaly—this fight for pure food, where pure food is not only abundant, but also excessive; and where, were it not excessive, there are natural resources at hand that will admit of its manifold augmentation, thus permitting the removal of whatever defect in the way of a shortage that may exist? The reason is plain. Food producttion is a social necessity, socially organized, but privately-owned. Being privately-owned it is exploited in the interests of the private individuals constituting the owners. These compete for the dominant control. Adulteration, as a means to this end, is a result. Again, taking the matter from another side, we see the majority of the people, the working class, robbed of four-fifths of their products by the capitalist class, and, as a consequence, so poorly paid that adulteration alone can meeet the requirements of their pilfered purses.

The remedy is obvious: food production must be fully-rounded: social ownership must be added to social organization and necessity. The latter demands it. So also must the working class be accorded the full products of its labor, so that it may encourage the creation of none but pure foods. In brief, in food production, as in all other spheres of life where production for capitalist profit, or Capitalism, prevails, production for social use, or Socialism, must take its place. Then the incongruities of the present condition of affairs will cease to be in evidence.

"THE 'SALOON' AND OTHER EFFECTS" ONCE MORE.

The People last week, after showing, in an editorial entitled "The 'Saloon' and Other Effects" that the saloon is an effect of capitalism, concluded with this paragraph:

"So long as there is profit in liquor, drunkenness will exist. So long as the 'sober,' 'Christian,' 'patriotic' Capitalist Class is in power, it will see to it that profit remains in liquor, and that drunkenness continues so as to stimulate the profits."

On the 3rd inst. the New York "Sun" published the following item of news:

"Whiskey Trust Earns 4.8 Net.

"And Looks Ahead to a Year More Profitable Than Any.

"The annual report of the Distillers Securities Corporation, generally known as the Whiskey Trust, for the year ended June 30 shows that the receipts from sales amounted to $71,210,447, a decrease of $7,956,719 from the previous year. President Curley says that with the exception of the spirit branch all departments of the company show an increase in net profits, the poor condition of the spirit market accounting for the decrease of both gross receipts and net profits. Spirits are the raw product and are entirely different from rye and bourbon whiskies, the manufacture of which form the most profitable part of the corporation's business. President Curley says:

"'The management of the company some time since determined upon a course which would lead outside spirit distillers to realize that certain well considered business methods should be pursued by all engaged in that branch. Accordingly, this company has so conducted its spirit department as to result in the adoption of a business like and conservative course by the outsiders. Since May of this year the profits of the spirit department of the company have again become normal.'

"President Curley says that the outlook for the coming year is probably the best in the history of the company and that a substantial increase in the sale of all kinds of liquors is anticipated. It is contemplated during the current year to dissolve other subsidiary companies, the Standard Distilling Company having been dissolved a few months ago. Dividends amounting to $1,317,069, or 4 per cent., were paid during the year, and dividends amounting to about 4.8 per cent. were earned."

As will be seen, this item of news corroborates The People in every particular. Here is a trust doing a business in alcoholics amounting to over $70,000,000 a year officially informing its stockholders that it intends to see that profit remains in liquor, even if it has to crush its competitors in the effort to do so. Further seeing that it is anticipating "a substantial increase in the sale of all kinds of liquors," next year, it must perforce, owing to such anticipation, stimulate such sale. Drunkenness is bound to flourish under such conditions.

The warning against dishonesty delivered by J. Edward Simmons, before the Maryland bankers, is significant as an indication of the trend of the times, but it is not going to prove effective. The system of competition and capitalism which makes this dishonesty inevitable is already too far gone. Its present condition can only result in impelling its devotees on to their own destruction. There is no hope for modern society, except in Socialism.

SHOULD NOT THESE CAPITALISTS ALSO BE "INVESTIGATED"?

The International Confectioner for August has an account of the proceedings of the eleventh annual convention of the National Jobbing Confectioners' Association, held in Chicago August 2, 3 and 4. One of the declared objects of the Jobbers' Association is: "to promote the manufacture and sale of pure and wholesome confectionery."

During the proceedings it was stated that adulteration and short weighing is largely practiced by some manufacturers. Chocolate coloring, for instance, is used in place of chocolate. It is described as Spanish brown or ochre; Western papers call it roof paint. Paraffine wax is another adulterant complained of. On these evils the convention waxed justly indignant.

As the International Confectioner gives the convention proceedings in full, and as it carries a list of the national and local organizations of the Jobbers' Association it is not improper to conclude that the paper is the official organ of the N. J. C. A.

However it may be we notice in the same issue of the paper a full page article under the department head: "Soda Fountain," a list of formulas for new drinks, and "other profit increasing suggestions."

The August suggestions are on "The Lime: Its Fountain Use." After telling how the real article may be dispensed the "suggestions" go on to show how Artificial Lime Juice may be made. Citric acid, phosphoric acid, essences water and the judicious use of green coloring matter make up the receipt. Salicylic acid is recommended as a preservative of another solution and talcum, which we understand is a mineral product, is "suggested" for some of the beverages.

The Jobbers, in the language of one of the convention delegates, met for "a specific purpose of good for the entire community." That "good" is reflected in the profit increasing suggestions of their official organ. Modern business breeds hypocricy as a swamp breeds mosquitoes.

UTTERING BETTER THAN THEY KNEW.

It is proverbial that the fool only opens his mouth to put his foot in it. In so doing, the fool quite often renders a service of more value than is generally perceived. "System," "the business magazine," for instance, reasons with all the pompousness that passes for profundity in its particular sphere. Then it makes a few statements that show its wisdom to be like Beauty, only skin-deep—statements that help to drive home an important Socialist contention.

In its September issue, P. 304, "System" asks

"Does the business man really think?"

To this it at once makes answer, as follows:

"We need only consider the immense strides made in business methods, the wonderful progress and development of the country, to know that he does."

But unfortunately for "System" and its profound and unsupported assertions, it tells a little further on, and in another connection, this matter-of-fact story:

"Two years ago some of the younger employes of one of the best known of the paper-houses of Boston—W. H. Claflin—became sufficiently infused with the 'system fad' to offer a few suggestions to the executive head. They pointed out a number of alleged defects in the methods of management then in use, and urged the adoption of quicker, of newer, systems. But Boston is conservative, and the new does not supplant the old without deliberate study. After a few months of consideration, the expert opinion of a 'business doctor' was sought with the result that practically every suggestion was approved by him and ultimately by the executive head.

"'The new systems were installed just fourteen months ago,' said a Boston financier who is interested in the company, 'and during this period the company has already saved sixty per cent. on its expenses for the corresponding period preceding. It is interesting to compute how much money the company has lost through red tape and undiscovered carelessness during the past few years—and how much money it will save hereafter.'"

Here is concrete evidence as to whether business men think or not—and by business men, the whole capitalist class is meant, as is evident from "System's" answer to its own question. Here we see who it is that makes possible "the immense strides in business methods, the wonderful progress and development of the country." It is the employes, the working class. It is they who possess expert technical knowledge, and the consequent ability to suggest, invent, advise and direct; but, being without land and capital, they must submit their brain and brawn to the exploitation of the capitalists, in order to live. As shown in the above story from "System," the capitalist class thus not only takes all the glory and the gain of the achievements of the working class, but it stands in the way of revolutionary progress. In addition to being exploiters, the capitalists are obstacles to human advancement:—"System's" story thus not alone exposes its own foolishness, but is an all-around proof of the correctness of Socialist contention.

"System" has uttered better than it knew.

"OUR COLOSSAL IMMORALITY'S" ANTIDOTE.

President Schurman, in his address at the opening of the thirty-seventh year of Cornell University on "Our colossal immorality" as revealed by the insurance investigation, said:

"I believe that we need to go back to the old ground that a man's life consists not in the attainment of this world's possessions, but in the development of the best character and power that is in him."

This is equivalent to a confession that the modern "ground" develops the worst in man. This confession is valuable, for other college presidents hold the contrary. But it is not enough. It gives no clue as to why this should be so and how it can well be otherwise. Men do not strive for "the world's possessions," that is, its land and capital, primarily to gratify their cupidity. They recognize that without them culture and life are impossible, and that slavery and ignorance would take their places. "The world's possessions" are a means to an end, and that end is not an ignoble one. So recognizing the individual begins to accumulate a little of them. But he soon finds that in order to protect that little from the competition of the little of others, he must augment it, or "go down and out." The more he strives in this direction, the more his fellows likewise strive. This process continues indefinitely. The fear of extinguishment, with all that that implies, leads to larger accumulations and concentrations of wealth, so that finally it must now be said that the more a man or a corporation possesses the more they must possess to protect themselves from economic destruction. A capitalist or a corporation must continually extend their ramifications in order to buttress up their "holdings" and prevent them from being ruined or confiscated by their competitors. For this purpose, they struggle for the control of the insurance companies, and create a state of affairs such as that now being deplored by the President Shurmans. Out of the competitive conditions described there has sprung a morale that turns the getting of "the world's possessions" into the end, instead of the means of, life.

But fortunately for society, this process of vast wealth accumulation is not without its antidote. It has aided in the creation of industrial co-operation. The individual no longer works alone, thousands, yea, millions, are his co-workers. Not only are his productive powers thereby enhanced, but so also are theirs. Co-operation is producing an abundance for all by all, and making possible an existence for all in keeping with the best aspirations of man. Co-operation is demonstrating that a property career, in the modern sense, is not the aim of society, nor the end of life. Co-operation in brief, is establishing the interdependence of society and leading the way to the social ownership of land and capital, under which "the best character and power" that is in man may develop as it should.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF THE AMERICANS.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is admittedly one of the few far-sighted capitalists of this country. He was the first to warn against the approach of the panic of 1903. He also gave evidence of prevision in his early recognition of the immense possibilities of Oriental trade. Discussing the latter at Seattle, Wash., on Sept. 30, he said:

"The people who are banking on Oriental trade are bound to be disappointed. The United States cannot compete with foreign countries until we can manufacture products at a lower cost, which means cheaper labor."

He said further:

"The American people are fools and are vaingloriously patting themselves on the back over the so-called American invasion of European and Oriental markets, while the other countries, saying nothing, have practically monopoloized the trades."

Such language is full of serious import and truth to the working class. The capitalist class have banked upon the expansion of both the Oriental and European trades to stimulate industry in this country. The changes that will arise from any failure on their part to capture foreign markets, will lead to a crisis, on one hand, or a readjustment of conditions in this country to meet the foreign situation, on the other. With the factories of this country continually turning out more products than are consumed, the need of foreign markets grows, instead of dimishes. Yet, Hill's language makes it plain that, instead of growing, these outlets are being diminished by the successful competition of those very countries whom the capitalist class of this country are supposed to have competitively subdued, for once and for all time. The inevitable result of such a condition can only be "overproduction" and panic, with their widespread unemployment and working class suffering, both of which Rockefeller has predicted for the very near future. Or this calamity may be partly averted by a general reduction of wages, a greater introduction of labor-displacing machinery, intensification of labor, and concentration of capital. It is low wages, and more machinery, intensification, and concentration, a la America, that enables the old world to wrest the palm of victory from the new. The Americanization of Europe will now have to give way to the Europeanization of America. World competition will force it. With the working class on the horns of this dilemma, of either panic or readjustment, the import and truth of Hill's words become evident.

Verily, verily, "the American people are fools." They suffer the pangs and outrages of capitalism, when, by removing the system of wage exploitation upon which it is based, and substituting therefor a system guaranteeing to them the full product of their toil, they could buy back all that they produce, and thus avert the need of foreign markets, with all that thereby hangs.

The President has sent for John Mitchell to devise a peace plan. The peace plan devised after the late strike gives a hint as to the peace plan that will be devised in view of the threatened strike. It looks as if it will be the peace of the vampire and his hynotized victim.

The great and growing labor disturbances in Germany afford proof of the fact that that country is progressing toward unadulterated Capitalism. A few more years of such conflicts and the German Socialist movement will, perforce, be torn from its parliamentarizing tactics and compelled to deal with the modern class struggle in all its undisturbed features, just as we must deal with it.

According to the reports received of the iron and metal lock-out in Sweden, Germany is not the only country that is progressing away from Feudalism toward Capitalism. Indeed, it is a question, if the little nation in the north is not already in advance of the Fatherland, as far as definite modern class issues are concerned.

The nomination of Hughes, the chief insurance inquisitor, by the Harriman-Odell Republicans, was a shrewd capitalist move. It offers a good, though impotent, counterpose to McClellan's nomination, while, at the same time, killing Hughes' usefulness as an investigator. No intelligent man can have faith in a nominee of Harriman's, who is himself deep in the insurance mire.

McClellan, the choice of the corporations, will, without doubt, succeed himself, because of that fact. He represents the class that, being in control of the industries, must, since the political is a reflex of the industrial, also control the government. When the workers control industry through the I. W. W. they will then also be in a position to control the powers of state.

In using the millions of the Mutual for himself and family, McCurdy has only followed the capitalist principle of exploiting a social organization for private purposes. No serious harm will befall him, as a result, for Capitalism cannot do injury to itself.

Standard Oil Co. shares sold on Oct. 7 up to 675, the highest figure touched in years. The report that the company would, within a few days, declare a cash dividend of 100 per cent. was the reason ascribed for the rise.

John D. Rockefeller controls 51 per cent. of the $100,000,000 capital stock, having within the past year increased his holdings seven per cent.

John Mitchell's visit to President Roosevelt, in behalf of the political aspirations of the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, may afford a clue as to why so many articles favorable to the President appears in the columns of the latter. It looks like a bill "for services rendered."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literatuie.

Gompers and the Constitution.

An appeal has been issued by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the labor unions in this State, urging them to use every means in their power to get votes for the labor amendment to the State Constitution, which will be voted on at the coming election. This amendment would give the legislature the power to regulate the wages, hours of work and conditions to prevail on all municipal and State work.

The amendment was drafted owing to the agitation of the labor unions, because the eight hour and prevailing rate of wages and one or two other laws of the same kind have been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. Gompers says: "The courts have been usurping the powers of the Legislature."

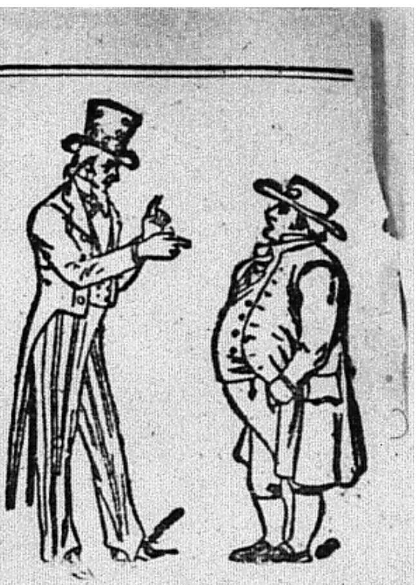
Gompers would lead intelligent workingmen to infer from his appeal that constitutional rights cannot be usurped. Gompers conveniently overlooks Colorado. The Colorado conflict was due to the usurpation of constitutional rights. The people of Colorado adopted an eight hour amendment to the constitution by an overwhelming majority. The Western Federation sought to enforce it, and inaugurated a campaign to that end. The Mine Owners' Association opposed this action. The result was an open violation by the Mine Owners' Association, Gov. Peabody, the Legislature, and the Judiciary, not only of this right, but of all constitutional rights in some counties,—in fact, the constitution was there suspended, and the dictatorship of Gov. Peabody was substituted instead. This worthy labor constitutionalist, Gompers, ably assisted in the usurpation of Colorado's constitution. Prior to the Cripple Creek disaster, he sent letters to the Colorado unions urging them to withdraw support from the Western Federation of Miners. After the Independence Mine disaster, Ralph Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, of which Gompers is vice-president, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor's Executive Board, sent a telegram to Gov. Peabody ordering that no discrimination should be made against members of the A. F. of L. It is on record that Gov. Peabody said: "We have no objections against organizations working in harmony with the capitalist class." Peabody had no objection to Gompers's A. F. of L. because it is practically an auxiliary of that class in all its usurpations.

In view of these facts, it is plain that in this constitutional matter, Gompers is merely acting as a capitalist political bellwether. Knowing full well, as every intelligent man must know, that law is of no value until enforced, and that no law is enforced except by those to whom its value redounds, he deludes the workingmen into believing that they can pass anti-capitalist laws that the anti-labor governments of capitalism will enforce in their interests. By these means, Gompers keeps the workingmen bound to the chariot of capitalist politics, behind which they are yanked around the legislative arena to their economic and political detriment, as illustrated by Colorado.

Labor will know no enforcement of the constitution in its favor, until it makes the constitution synonymous with itself. This it can do by capturing the powers of State and wielding them according to the dictates of its interests, through a class conscious industrial union and a working class political party. These are already in existence and are known as the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party respectively. Join them, if you desire true constitutionalism.

The preachers are working overtime writing sermons against high and corrupt financiers. But they are woefully silent regarding the conditions breeding them. They fail to perceive that social environment is more powerful than individuals. Until that is changed all invective is both cant and rant.

The unexpected has happened—a party of capitalists, headed by the Havemeyers, were injured in an explosion at the Portland mine at Cripple Creek, Colo. Generally, whenever an accident occurs in any of the industries that are supposedly conducted by capitalists, the latter are conspicuous by their absence among the victims, who are almost, without exception, paid employes compelled to risk the dangers involved in order to secure a bare livelihood. But it is not to be concluded from these statements that the Havemeyer capitalists were engaged in labor at the Portland mine, or that they were exercising therein the profound foresight, caution and wisdom for which they are so unjustly noted. Oh, no. The gentlemen were, as usual, an idle, pleasure-seeking party. As such they stupidly entered a mine chamber that ordinary precaution would have told them to avoid, owing to the numerous indications of danger present.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—This is going too far. This is awful! These labor unions must be smashed!

UNCLE SAM—Hem!

B. J.—Do you believe in Trades Unions?

U. S.—I do in some; I don't in others.

B. J.—Do you believe in Unions that establish regulations which deprive their members of the freedom to enter into whatever agreement they please?

U. S.—There can be no sensible objection to that.

B. J.—Well, I have a sensible objection to it. We call this a free country; and so it is. True freedom means that men shall be allowed to enter into any agreement, unrestricted and unmolested. To do what the Unions do is a violation of freedom. Smash the Unions!

U. S.—Tut, tut, tut.

B. J.—No "tut, tut, tut" about it; I say the Unions are treasonable, they violate the land's fundamental principle of freedom. Smash them, I say.

U. S.—"Smash them" on the ground that they restrict their membership from absolute liberty to do as they please?

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Suppose you feel like selling your vote to me on election day——

B. J.—I couldn't.

U. S.—Not if you wanted to?

B. J.—Not if I wanted to.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I am forbidden by law from so doing.

U. S.—The law restricts your freedom to enter into such an agreement unrestricted and unmolested?

B. J.—It does.

U. S. (with a satirical smile)—"Smash the Law!" Would you?

B. J.—No! But——

U. S.—What, then, becomes of your rigmarole about smashing the Unions on the ground of their restricting their members from doing just as they please?

B. J. (visibly at sea)—I must admit that I have lost my foothold. But let me tell you that what I said, and the argument that I held, I read in the papers from the decision of a Judge, who issued an injunction restricting the strikers from picketing and the like. That was no argument. The fellow must be a jackass.

U. S.—No, he is not a jackass; he is simply a hired man of the Capitalist Class, put there by the Capitalist Class of labor fleecers and the labor fakirs who act as labor lieutenants of t Capitalist Class to twist the Law; as to get Labor always on the hip, L., to blind its eyes with the dust of A., dom.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—You will admit that to preven a man from selling his vote is a restriction of his freedom?

B. J.—That it is.

U. S.—And you will admit that it is proper to put that restriction upon him lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly a "restriction of freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may be perfectly right. If by such restriction the welfare of the commonwealth is preserved, the restriction is beneficial.

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, the question to be considered in each case is not the abstract question of freedom or slavery, but the concrete question, whether a specific action is good or bad. If it is good, then to restrict it is wrong, is to interfere with freedom: if it is bad, then the restriction of it is right, because freedom aims at the happiness of the masses, no act that would interfere with that promotes freedom.

B. J. nods assent.

U. S.—Now, then, test the action of a bona fide Trades Union by that principle. Do you not see that if one man is willing to work for lower wages than others he thereby lowers the happiness of all? If that one man chooses to cut off his own nose no one might interfere. But if the cutting off his own nos would compel others to do likewis then his operation ceases to be his pr vate business, and becomes the busines of all others. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes, by Jove! But why, then

(Continued on page 7.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE UNITY PROBLEM SOLVED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Amsterdam Congress declared that as there is but one capitalism there can be but one party of Socialism in any one country. I agreed therewith, but could not see, under the then existing conditions, any possible basis upon which Socialist political unity could be brought about here. I therefore was one of those who vigorously opposed the "unity" idea that was interjected into the Bulgaria-Italy discussion. The Amsterdam declaration seemed logical enough, but it didn't square with the material facts, so far as we in America were concerned.

But we have had growing times in the past year. The organization of the Industrial Workers of the World has altered the material facts. Until now, try as we would, there could be no working class political unity, because the workers were organized in warring craft conscious organizations. Their conflicts with one another were reflected on the political field, one set of Socialists denouncing craft organization, another set upholding it.

The organization of industrial class conscious unionism, which is to say Socialist unionism, has solved the problem of how to unite the workers on the economic field, and in solving that problem solves the vexed question of Socialist disunity. The dictum of International Socialism—Socialist of every land unite!—is about to be consummated in America. J. H.

Jersey City, October 1.

CUTTING HIMSELF LOOSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I would like to address you as comrades, but I have to wait until I get loose from the Socialist party. The local has my resignation now for nearly three months, and if they don't accept it to-morrow night, they will never have to, because I will join the Socialist Labor Party section next Sunday. I am a reader of the Weekly People, a little over a year, and of the Daily People for two months now. I enclose a three months' sub for the Daily People and two yearly subs for the Weekly People.

Peter Vetter.

Youngstown, O., September 26.

THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Referring to the matter of the admission of lawyers at the Chicago Convention and the letter of "A Lawyer," in a recent issue of The People, we wish to make the following observations:

Yes, we are slaves. We are all supposed to be in favor of capitalism, and woe be to one of us who is not found to be so. If we wish to be Socialists we must give up the idea of making a living by practicing our profession, and turn our hands to something else. I don't know whether you can conceive how humiliating it is to stifle ones convictions; to think that wrongs exist right before your very eyes which you dare not oppose for fear of losing the few stray dollars that may come to you. And they are getting fewer, too, for, as stated in a recent issue of The People, capitalism is having less use for the lawyer. We spent $1,500 for a college education and can't get enough to pay living expenses. We thought that when we came out of college capitalism would bow down to us and respect us on account of our learning and our profession, but they care nothing for us. What do the capitalists care for learning and ability in any occupation or profession?

Nothing, except when they can use it for their own interests. The writer has worked in offices of industrial establishments, has been in close touch with the capitalist class, and never found one of them yet who did not show contempt for the working class. We have seen capitalists oppressing EVEN THEIR WORKING CLASS RELATIVES.

Among the professional men to-day, those who are "successful" have a "pull" with some exploiter or his henchmen. Those who would be willing to fawn at the feet of Mammon are given "soft snaps" regardless of ability, while those who wish to stand on merit alone and have no desire to lose their self-respect by "fawning" get very little recognition.

Unfortunately the professional class do not realize how they are viewed by capitalism. They fondly imagine that same day it will drop pearls of success into their laps, and so they, gullible individuals that they are, fondly imagine that the exploiters are all right, and the working people are mistaken in not working harder for their "benefactors" (?) who have been so kind as to "give them work."

Some day the professional class will wake up and see that its interests lie not with the exploiter, the capitalist, who is an idler and produces nothing, but with the working class, the useful and the most important class of the world.

Professional Man.

San Francisco, Cal., September 27.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In addressing meetings this year it is my opinion that our party speakers cannot lay too much stress on the new development of unionism. I have made it plain at meetings and find it spells success in the way of selling literature and in the attention paid to advocates of the party. My experience I respectfully commend to the party's speakers for their earnest consideration.

Fraternally,
Timothy Walsh.

New York City, September 30.

THE SOFT COAL TRUST AND WILLIAM DODD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The active participation of the Pittsburg Coal Company in the Republican party primaries of Allegheny County, last month, when it tried to secure the nomination of Clerk of the County Courts, for William Dodd, Secretary of the Mine Workers' Union, should not have caused any surprise, since "Brother" Capital and "Brother" Labor should at all times help each other. "Brother" Labor, as represented by the Mitchells and the Doddses, has done all in its power to help "Brother" Capital in the two years agreement from 1904 to 1906, and now it is time for "Brother" Capital, as represented by Frank Robbins, the President of the Pittsburg Coal Co., to reciprocate.

The mine workers were persuaded, cajoled and intimidated into accepting a five and fifty-five per hundredths cents reduction (5.50 per cent.). Take a glance at the following comparative items taken from the two year agreement scale, and you will understand the great debt that "Brother" Capital owed to "Brother" Labor, which it has just endeavored to repay.

MINING AND DEAD WORK SCALE.

For the Pittsburg District for the Year Beginning April 1st, 1903.

MACHINE MINING.

Harrison, Ingersoll or Sullivan Machines.

The undercutting in rooms, per ton, thin vein (1¼").1708; thick vein (1¼").1342; thin vein (M. R.).1104; thick vein (M. R.).0867.

For drilling by hand and loading in rooms, per ton, thin vein (1¼").4860; thick vein (1¼").3998; thin vein (M. R.).2948; thick vein (M. R.).2584.

MACHINE MINING.

Jeffrey, Link-Belt, Morgan-Gardiner, or Any Chain Machine.

The undercutting in rooms, per ton, thin vein (1¼").11; thick vein (1¼").0875; thin vein (M. R.).0711; thick vein (M. R.).0565.

For drilling by hand and loading in rooms, per ton, thin vein (1¼").50; thick vein (1¼").4345; thin vein (M. R.).3232; thick vein (M. R.).2809.

CORRECTED SCALE.

MINING AND DEAD WORK SCALE

For the Pittsburg District for the Years April 1st, 1904 to March 1st, 1906.

MACHINE MINING.

Harrison, Ingersoll or Sullivan Machines.

The undercutting in rooms, per ton, thin vein, (1¼").1604; thick vein (1¼").1246; thin vein (M. R.).1031; thick vein (M. R.).0805.

For drilling by hand and loading in rooms, per ton, thin vein (1¼").4564; thick vein (1¼").3934; thin vein (M. R.) (M. R.).0521.

MACHINE MINING.

Jeffrey, Link-Belt, Morgan-Gardiner, or Any Chain Machine.

The undercutting in rooms, per ton, thin vein (1¼").1025; thick vein (1¼").0807; thin vein (M. R.).0662; thick vein (M. R.).2521.

For drilling by hand and loading in rooms, per ton, thin vein (1¼").4675; thick vein (1¼").4012; thin vein (M. R.).3022; thick vein (M. R.).2593.

From these comparitive figures it will at once be seen that the game played between the Robbinses and the Mitchells and the Doddses, is one of "Scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours," with the mine workers as the scratchers.

A. Miner.

Large, Pa., Oct. 3.

THE "MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP" FARCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The National Civic Federation is to hold an open meeting at Columbia University to-morrow, to plan an investigation of municipal and government ownership. Among the speakers there will be Railroads and Bank Presidents, merchants, employers of labor and labor union leaders, but no laboring men, the men whom municipal ownership would most affect. What a joke!

The notice of the meeting would have looked a great deal better in the Comic Sheet of some Sunday paper. It is to laugh. August Belmont, who owns the municipal government, to consider municipal ownership of railroads (does he include the "L" and subway?)!

How much longer are the honest workers going to be fooled? Government ownership will come to pass only when the workingmen of this country wake up and come out of the trance into which they have been thrown by such men as compose the body of the N. C. F. You will never get the ownership of public utilities into your hands unless you fight for it yourself; and the only way you will be able to fight is to organize under the banner of the new Industrial Union.

Wake up! the day of emancipation is at hand. They see it coming better than you do and they quake.

Michael F. J. Schmerl.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 4.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party in Illinois:

Comrades: Was Herman Justi, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, ever a member of the United Mine Workers of America? Or if not that, with what pure and simple union was he connected? I would be greatly obliged if some one would give a sketch of the man's career

My object in seeking information upon this point is this: The operators of the country are convinced, it would seem, that a struggle with the unions is impending, and are moving toward the perfecting of an organization that will enable them to wage war to advantage in any part of the country. The leading spirit in this movement is the said Herman Justi, who, with a number of ex-friends of Labor, among them being John P. Reese and P. H. Penna, is doing everything that lies in his power to ensure the defeat of the miners in case they should take up the cudgels for improved conditions next spring.

Reese I know to be an ex-fakir of the United Mine Workers of America, who, after trying to break into Congress on the strength of his prominence in the union, sold his knowledge of the Labor Movement to the bosses, and is now engaged in organizing them for the purpose of making inevitable the defeat of his former followers.

Penna was president of the United Mine Workers of America some years ago. He, too, has capitalized his knowledge of the Labor Movement and gone over to the other side, openly, at least.

What's Justi's record? Is he of the Reese-Penna stamp?

Fraternally,
H. J. Brimble.

407 Deibert st., Florence, Colo.

A CAPITALIST DEBATES WITH A SOCIALIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—On Wednesday, October 4, the Fifteenth Assembly District, Socialist Labor Party, held a meeting at the corner of Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue, that was remarkable in many ways. W. Woodhouse was the first speaker. He explained the difference between wage slavery and Socialism. A man dressed in the height of fashion, and claiming to be David Crockett of Virginia, objected to Woodhouse telling the workingmen around that they were slaves. Woodhouse thereupon entered more fully into an explanation of wealth production and the labor market, showing the workingmen present how they were compelled to sell themselves in the latter by the day or week, as all other commodities are sold, that, is, accarding to the law of supply and demand. This silenced Crockett temporarily.

Pat Walsh took the stand. He described the Class Struggle, showing how it raged in Buffalo under a Democratic administration and in Brooklyn and Albany, under a Republican one. Crockett, enforced by some of his class, interrupted again. Thereupon Walsh challenged him to share the platform for fifteen minutes in a debate on the topic, "Resolved, That the Working Class is entitled to all that it produces."

Crockett, accepting, took the stand and began a spread-eagle speech about the glorious country we live in, and advised the workingmen present to work hard, and save, and thereby raise themselves into millionaires. He asserted that Governor Flower did right in sending the militia to Buffalo, as it was to protect property; that the rioters were no longer workingmen but criminals. He said he ate supper with workingmen, and favored a Socialism that stands for construction. "The speaker,' said he, "tried to create class distinctions, and talked rot. Christ was a Socialist, but he did not create class distinctions."

Walsh took the stand and called attention to the fact that Crockett had not spoken to the subject, but had acted like a runaway horse. Then he proceeded to show that according to the Census figures, the more wealth the workers produced the less wages they received; and that their reward for working hard was not millionairedom but pauperism. He then explained the conflicting interests of Capital and Labor, and showed that it was right for Crockett to defend the Capitalist Class to which he belonged, as it was to his interest to do so. The workers at Buffalo were shown to be enforcers of the ten-hour railroad law and not criminals as Crockett contended. The law breakers were the capitalists who violated the law and used the militia to compel submission to that violation. "Private property", said the speaker, "is the product of labor stolen by the capitalist through the profit and wages system. It belongs to Labor.".

Referring to Crockett's claims regarding class distinctions, Walsh pointed out that Crockett gave proof of their existence. "If no classes exist", said Walsh, "how comes he to refer to the workingmen with whom he ate supper; and why does he advise you to raise yourselves to millionaires?" As an indication of the glory of the country, Walsh called attention to the he-towns in the West, the she-towns in the East, and the child-labor towns in the South, and showed how they were destroying the family, especially the workingman's family.

In conclusion Walsh called upon the workingmen present to consider Crockett's and his own remarks. He urged them to use their brains and they would determine for themselves to what class and to what party they belonged.

The crowd was with Walsh.

One Who Was There.

New York City, Oct. 5.

THE GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Seeing the necessity of sound Socialist teaching for the working class, and knowing that in the Socialist Labor Party we have a number of men and women, who possess the requisite knowledge and courage to go out as organizers (like Com. Frank Bohn and B. H. Williams), and expound the principles of Socialism and thereby arouse the interest of the workers to study the literature of the Socialist Labor Party, and also knowing that the necessary funds to send out more organizers and agitators is all the Socialist Labor Party is lacking in, we, of Section Schenectady, Socialist Labor Party, have decided to carry out the following plans: The Section elected a "Secretary for the General Agitation Fund", who, with the assistance of other members of the Section, canvass the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party for their voluntary pledges to pay weekly the little sum of five cents, or more, which money will be sent monthly to the National Secretary to be applied to the General Agitation Fund, the receipt of which is to be acknowledged in the columns of the Party's organs.

As we have only started this recently, the amount thus pledged is so far $6 per month, but we expect to bring it up to $10 a month in a short time.

Now, in carrying out this idea, the contributors never feel the expenses, as it is so little, and is collected weekly; but the National Executive Committee is assured of a regular income, and, if followed by other Sections, the money thus raised may amount to hundreds, if not thousands of dollars every month.

Now, comrades, our reason for publishing this letter is to solicit your cooperation in this our common cause (only through education can the cobwebs be removed from the worker's eyes.), and we hereby urge you to take up this idea in your respective Sections.

There is no hard work attached to it, but it is a pleasant side line for some active members, as we have found the workers glad to contribute their mite to this fund, and we know you can do just as much as we, if not more.

Yours for education and scientific Socialism,

R. Krasberg.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 1.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

It is variously estimated that the unemployed in Sydney, New South Wales, number from 5,000 to 15,000.

Victorian Premier Bent says he is going to spend $50,000 in various public works to provide work for the unemployed.

The coming winter in the great industrial centers of England is anticipated with alarm to the large number unemployed. Ominous threats of coming disorder are heard, now that all hopes of the speedy and vigorous revival of trade have been abandoned.

KATZ UP STATE

Finds Conditions Ripe for the I. W. W. and the Socialist Labor Party in Many Places.

Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 4.—North Tonawanda, in Niagara County, and Tonawanda, in Erie County, are practically one city, and only the residents can tell you at what corner the city of Tonawanda ends and at what curbstone North Tonawanda begins. It is the artificial line of political nature, drawn in this case to give the graft to two mayors, chiefs of police, etc. Both cities are working class beehives, the wealth produced here is mainly in the iron and wood industries.

Several comrades from Buffalo came up to the Tonawanda and a meeting was held. We did not succeed in gaining subscribers at the meeting, but Comrade Joe Mahoney, a member of Section Erie County, who works now in a Tonawanda foundry, succeeded in getting six of his fellow shopmates to subscribe to The People.

Batavia, the largest town in Genesee County, has also a working class population; there is a large shoe factory in Batavia and also many wood factories. The town is practically unorganized. On account of inclemency of the weather a meeting could not be held, but three subscribers for the Weekly were secured through our staunch friend, E. Keen.

Rochester, in Monroe County, is so much like Milwaukee: it has its share of breweries and bogus Socialists. Frank Sieverman, the Berger of Rochester, has left the city and is manager for a credit clothing company, and instead of selling out workingmen will henceforth manage the selling on the instalment plan of coates and pants, all wool but the button holes.

The open air meetings held in Rochester were well attended, a meeting in a hall of the Industrial Workers of the World was also held, and a recruiting local organized; temporary officers were elected and the new organization decided to keep the application for a charter open for two weeks. There is hardly a place with more favorable conditions for the organizing of the wage earners in a bona fide union than Rochester. Nearly all the garment workers are unorganized and out of over sixty shoe factories, only one large factory has a contract with the Tobin concern.

A few Social Democrats had their eyes opened and joined the I. W. W. local.

Wayne County is small both in population and territory, and agriculture has first place and industry last place. At a meeting held in Palmyra, only one subscriber was secured for the Weekly People. Lyons is the county seat; hearing that there are a tannery and a glove factory there and also an establishment where Uncle Sam has all his mail bags manufactured, and that all these work shops were as busy as can be, and that in the latter place a hundred men were wanted, I stopped there to have a closer look at such "prosperity." The tannery was as large as a good sized chicken coop, the glove factory employed girls and women only, and as to the place where a contractor manufactures the mail bags and where a hundred men were wanted, I went there to be sure and find what the general talk given to men out of employment and chasing them from town to town, with the hope of getting a job, amounts to.

The following dialogue took place between the contractor, Mr. Taylor and myself:

"I am looking for work, and was told at Palmyra that you need help."

"Have you ever worked at this business?"

"No; but I worked at tailoring and can run a machine."

"Do you know any one in town who can recommend you?"

"No."

"Can you repair machines, and what wages were you getting?"

"I am not a machinist, but quite handy with tools. I was getting $2 per day."

"Well, leave your address here and when we need somebody we will let you know."

Auburn, a city of over 30,000 population, is developed industrially and so are many towns in the vicinity of Auburn. There are shoe factories, foundries and mills; the Osborne Harvester Machine Company employs hundreds of men, and from personal conversations with them I have learned how they are being exploited. The piece work system is in vogue in Osborne with all that piece work implies. Two dollars and fifty cents are the highest wages paid, and as soon as that standard is reached by a large number, down goes the piece price, and again the workers must increase their energy, to make as much as they did before.

There is no organization to protect the workingmen now, but here, too, the message has reached some wage slaves, and they are getting their heads together and literature is now in their hands, and the word is passed from one to another: the Industrial Workers' headquarters will send a charter to Auburn in the near future.

At an open air meeting four subscribers to the party press were secured, seven the next day at the factories, most of them brewery workers who don't like the "editorial" trash of "Colleague" Weigeloni in the Brauer Zeitung.

("Colleague" is the word used among the German brewery workers, instead of comrade or Genosse.)

The Kangs of Auburn are doing business at their old stand and in the same old way. They held a city convention to nominate a full city and country ticket, although they have not members enough, nor even sympathizers, to fill all nominations in one ward. That did not bother them much. They nominated everybody who was present and most everybody who was not present. For assembly they nominated one Cronk, who is also the Republican nominee. He, no doubt, was one of those present, but they also nominated without his knowledge or consent, our comrade, F. Branick. That Branick will not allow them to use his name, and that he will tell them something about decency, goes without saying.

There are enough Socialist Labor Party sympathizers to form a section in Auburn. I did not consider it necessary to stay in Auburn until a section was organized, but left that in the hands of our comrades.

In Utica, Oneida County, a good meeting was held, at which a would-be smart drummer tried to break up the meeting by appealing to "the flag," which had the usual result, the getting of a larger crowd.

In Herkimer County I held a street meeting at Little Falls, a place that could be called, too, like Cohoes, the "Spindle City." The spinners formerly organized in the Knights of Labor, and then in the American Federation, are now unorganized. Three subs for the Weekly People were received at the meeting and new connections for the Socialist Labor Party established in Herkimer county.

Rudolph Katz.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Have looked into the book, "Theory of Human Progression." Have no idea who is the author. As to tht merits of the book itself, they are null. The theory is purely ideal. It ignores the material foundation of things. To judge by its date, it was a belated breath of the Fourier wave that went over the country in the forties.

J. B. M., BUFFALO, N. Y.—A man must be in desperate straits to find fault with The People and to shield the "Appeal to Reason" for him to consider The People's publishing a patent medicine advertisement identical with the "Appeal to Reason's" publishing poisonous economic advertisements. Or is your Socialism so fly-blown that you can see no difference, from a Socialist stand-point, between the Editor of a Socialist paper allowed full-paged flaring advertisements that proclaim false economics, such as that private co-operative stores are "steps towards Socialism," and that "Socialism must first be practically proved before it is established," and a Socialist Editor's allowing advertisements of compounds, the chemical qualities of which he knows nothing of? The Editor of a Socialist paper is appointed upon the supposition that he knows Socialist science, not on the supposition that he is an expert in chemistry. He is responsible for all that goes into the paper under his charge that affects Socialist science or that is obviously wrong. There is nothing obviously wrong in the chemical compounds. The quarrels among chemists paid by competing concerns upon the ingredients of things are enough to confuse anybody, except a chemist. Furnish this office with reliable data that a medicine which The People advertises is harmful, and your information will be thankfully received, and seriously and carefully considered, and, if found well founded, will be gladly acted upon. Give us facts, not tirades.

C. B., BUFFALO, N. Y.—A political party of Labor without a revolutionary economic organization as its base is just so much moonshine.

F. A. N., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Do not the foot-notes straighten up matters?

A. B., ERIE, PA.—The cartoon was received, and receipt acknowledged in these columns. At present The People is not using cartoons. Many thanks, all the same.

E. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Improved machinery is one thing, the prolongation of the work-day is another. The capitalist can squeeze out more surplus value from his workmen by the prolongation of the work-day—up to a point; beyond that point he cannot. It is otherwise with improved machinery. The imagination can barely conceive a limit to the improvement of machinery: the more improved the machine, all the more surplus value is squeezed out. Now then, as to the two concrete questions—

B is wrong in claiming that the capitalist will eventually be checked by decreasing surplus value in his introduction of improved machinery. What will check him is the Revolution. The improved machinery recruits the revolutionists.

A is wrong in the opinion that the displacement of Labor by improved machinery will render the I. W. W. inoperative. It can only render craft unionism inoperative: it is doing so now.

J. V., HELENA, MONT.—Never fret about the political side of the issue. If you have time for nothing else, center your activities upon your Union. Ferret out of it all capitalist economic lies as you would ferret rats and mice out of your barn. The political blossom will come in due time, and bear sound fruit Fall in line with the I. W. W. and labor to keep it straight and improve it. All else will come in due season.

E. J. D., EVANSVILLE, IND.—If by "Dan De Leon" you mean Daniel De Leon—no, he is no cigarmaker, and never was one. His only acquaintance with cigars is to smoke them, when he gets any.

That disposes of the other questions.

W. O. P., DETROIT, MICH.—All is said that is to be said on the subject when you describe spiritualism as "an undeveloped science." Telepathy, hypnotism, X-rays and many such matters now being organized into science were once poohpoohed. By the same token, crooks who get hold of some portion of these matters do certainly swindle with them.

H. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Most assuredly the capitalist class will try to smash the I. W. W. with the A. F. of L. Is not the Gompers concern there for the purpose of keeping down the workingman?

L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The poem is rather too long for insertion at this time.

A. M. C., WILKINSBURG, PA.—Would you yield to our judgment, and allow that article to be laid over for the immediate present?

M. D., TROY, N. Y.—The essential difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party is that the S. L. P. holds that the economic or Union qustion is inseparable from the political question, whereas the S. P. claimed the opposite. From this fundamental error on the part of the S. P. a number of things have flown that emphasized the original error. Seeing that the Union question cannot be kept out from the political, the S. P. simply slided under the domination of the A. F. of L. until it has become an A. F. of L. party. Now, then, the A. F. of L. is avowedly an attempt to patch up harmony between Capital and Labor. The consequence is that the S. P. has fused and dickered with capitalist politicians and become a candle-holder for the Gompers fakirs.

A. K., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The S. T. & L. A. never had any real existence except in the East. The I. W. W. is established East and West. That is great progress. The other matter we know nothing of and should be raised with the national officers of the I. W. W.

L. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Send more particulars regarding the capmakers' strike.

G. M. S. PROVIDENCE, R. I.; E. I. V., DES MOINES, IA.; F. F., OAKLAND, CAL.; A. F. M., CHICAGO; F. H., ST. LOUIS MO.; M. S. M., NEW HAVEN, CT.; G. F. L., BOSTON, MASS.; T. R., SAG HARBOR, N. Y.; P. G. F., BROOKLYN N. Y.; E. M. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. M., EVANSVILLE, IND.; A. G. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. K. J., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; E. L., COLMA, CAL.; J. P.; BOSTON, MASS.; T. V. W., DETROIT, MICH.; L. H., NEW YORK; L. H. S., NEW YORK; "FRIEND," TROY, N. Y.; B. G. L., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.; J. C. A., LONDON, ENG.; I. W. W., NO. 165, BOSTON, MASS.; H. K. E., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; D. L. D., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; F. J., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; M. S., GREENFIELD, MASS.; I. F., TIENTSIEN, CHINA; E. A., PARIS, FRANCE; J. J. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; Z. Z., WASHINGTON, D. C.; G. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; U. U., DENVER, COLO.; X. X., CHICAGO, Ill.; C. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.; B. S., VAN COUVER, B. C.—Matter received.

AROUSE, YE S. L. P. MEN!

HERE IS WORK FOR YOU TO DO—RALLY IN DEFENSE OF YOUR TIME-HONORED NAME!

Members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, rally to this call!

Six years have now passed and it seems like yesterday when an attempt was made by the outposts of the labor fakirs then found in our ranks, to usurp and arrogate to themselves the time-honored name and emblem of our party in this state.

Ther intrigue was exposed and upon the facts then presented to the Secretary of State, these intriguers were driven from their maleficient post and the Party's name and emblem was accorded to its rightful owners.

The most conspicuous in this work was the Volkszeitung Corporation and its understrappers who, since then driven by the valiant S. L. P. from under cover, were proven to be an annex to the A. F. of L. labor faking brigade.

The "Volkszeitung" or A. F. of L. party has just been prevented by the Court of Appeals from using the word "Democratic" for its party name. It is now trying to steal our name. It has notified the Board of Elections that it will assume as its new name the word "Socialist," and thus it tries to make its appearance before the voters as a "Socialist" party.

This new name involves the S. L. P. in another contest to protect its own name. Steps have already been taken in this direction.

The State Executive Committee, through its secretary, Comrade Justus Ebert, has already filed with the Board of Elections a protest against the ticket of that party.

But since this fight is being at present waged in Greater Ntw York, the Executive Committee of Section New York County is defraying the expense.

The services of Benjamin Patterson, who has been the Party's attorney in the previous contest, were engaged.

We now hope that the Party membership and its sympathizers will most generously respond to this call and help to raise a fund that will enable the Party to thwart any further attempt to keep the fighting S. L. P. from using its time-honored name.

Let all rally together now! See your friends, shopmates and neighbors!

Send in monies collected as quick as you can!

For the County Executive Committee,
Chas. F. Risk,
Harry Dobzinsky,
Edmund Moonelis,
Joseph P. Johnson,
S. Moskovitz,
F. A. Olpp,
Irving H. Weisberger.

Monies should be sent to L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, who will make all acknowledgements in The People.

The following contributions have been received to date:

A. Orange, city	$ 25
John Donohue, city	1.00
George Styles, city	50
W. R., city	1.00
J. E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	25
Cash, City	50
George Abelson, city	50
Joseph Scheurer	1.00
Cash, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50
H. B. Friedman, city	50
S. W., city	50
Total	$6.50

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, October 6, at 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Present: Crawford, Donahue, Eck, Lechner, Hossack, Olson, Walsh and Teichlauf. Absent: Anderson and Burke. Absent with excuse: Moren, Bahnsen, Gillhaus and Katz. Walsh, chairman.

Financial Report: September 16, Receipts $172.50; expenditures $73.46. September 23, Receipts $30.90; expenditures $82.00. September 30, Receipts $68.99; expenditures $39.67.

Committee Reports: Committee on Organization and Agitation reported progress. Would like to see more support given to general agitation fund.

Press Committee: This committee held a meeting October 2d, the business manager of the Party printing institution present. Various matters were taken up but not finished. Weekly People subscriptions are coming in very slowly. Organizers of Sections are requested to at once report to The People the name and address of literary agent so that a list may be made for standing publication. The business manager complains that some of the party organizations are slow payers of bills, which cripples things here. One hundred thousand copies of the 8-page issue of the Weekly People of October 7 are to be disposed of. This issue is a good one with which to introduce the paper to new readers. The committee has under consideration a resolution of Section Los Angeles calling for the publication of the proceedings of the Eleventh National Convention. The committee finds a pressing need for funds to carry on certain work both for The People and Labor News. The report of the committee with their recommendations was received and endorsed by the National Executive Committee Sub-committee and the Sections, it is hoped, will give prompt attention to the matters set forth.

Correspondence: Section San Jose, Cal., reports election of officers and states prospects are bright there for the Party. Comrade Behrens reports conditions in Davenport, Iowa. Brandborg writes good is being done in Portland, Ore. From H. Botterna, Milwaukee, on printing "What Means This Strike?" in Dutch. From Wiggins, Miss., on prospects there for the movement. From Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Newark, N. J.; Kraft, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y. Some on routine matters—others giving information, etc.

Several reports from National Organizers Bohn and Williams. They send in most inspiring accounts of their work and its immediate results; correspondence from other sources testifies to the good that is being done. The Industrial Workers of the World agitation is rousing the workers from lethargy and causing them to stand forth with the courage of men. The Socialist Labor Party expounders of Industrial Unionism get a ready hearing, and our literature is snapped up as soon as offered. Comrade Katz, State Organizer for New York, Jager for New Jersey and Veal in New England, Gillhaus in Ohio are also making history for the movement.

Frank Willard, laborer, of Lander, Wyoming, applied for membership at large and was admitted.

Section New York reports expulsion of Patrick Twomey for treasonable conduct, and the suspension from membership for six months of N. Zolinsky and James Kavanagh on the same charge.

State Executive Committees are hereby instructed to at once proceed with the election of members to the new National Executive Committee which takes office next January. Article 5 Section 2 of the National Constitution provides for the nomination and election of one member from each organized State by a general vote of the members of the State.

Considering the potency of Industrial Unionism as a means whereby to reach the workers, every member of the Party worthy the name of Socialist should have his hands full these days. We trust that our next report will show greater activity all along the line.

Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Sunday, October 8, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. All members present. Romary chairman.

Correspondence:—From Socialist Labor Club, New York, offering Jewish speaker in connection with work for "Der Arbeiter," the Jewish organ of the Party. From W. B. Killingbeck, secretary State Committee, Socialist Party, acknowledging receipt of our communication of September 28. From A. Scott, Plainfield, complaining that speaker promised had not appeared.

Comrade Berdan in charge of Correspondence Bureau, reported on his work, and sent lists of expiring subs to Weekly People. Lists referred to Sections to get renewals, which should be done.

Section Essex reports two new members admitted. Two meetings held, 18 books sold; bought 500 Weekly People I. W. W. issue. Voted 11 in favor, 2 against conference with Socialist party. Elected P. Quinlan, G. A. Johnson and Frank Rapp to conference committee. Connolly and Quinlan doing effective street agitation.

Section Hoboken received two new members; held splendid I. W. W. meeting. Hope to be able to arrange big hall meeting. Voted 18 in favor of conference with Socialist party, none against. Eck elected to conference committee.

Section North Hudson held one agitation meeting two others fell through. Have 500 Weekly People of October 7.

Section South Hudson purchased 1,000 copies I. W. W. issue Weekly People; endorsed by unanimous vote proposition of Section New York to amend Party constitution made necessary by organization of I. W. W.

Section Passaic County reported four meetings held, coupled with I. W. W. agitation, at which 150 pamphlets were sold, eight Weekly People subs and one Arbeiter Zeitung sub secured. Two new members joined. Have 1,000 Weekly People of October 7. Jewish branch held successful lecture. Additional $2.50 on State Agitation Fund turned in to financial secretary of S. E. C.

Section Union County reports progress. Requested that published acknowledgement of $5.60, S. E. C. percentage of their outing be made. An additional $3 on State Agitation Fund was handed to financial secretary.

Comrades Eck and Herrschaft reported on trips they had made to Hackensack. S. E. C. expects to organize there shortly.

Information regarding strike at Lodi was given the S. E. C. Principles of Industrial Unionism had been set forth at strikers' meeting.

Several calls for speakers were referred to the secretary with instructions to try and fill them.

Appeal of Frank C. Burgholz against action of Section in expelling him for insubordination and contempt of Section's Grievance Committee, was heard, the Section's side of the case being also presented.

Burgholz based his appeal on claims that two members of Grievance Committee were prejudiced and that he had protested against them. It developed that Burgholz had protested to the trial committee itself, against its membership, which body could not heed the protest, having no power to change its own complexion. They told the defendant that such objection should be made to the Section, which body had created the Grievance Committee. Burgholz acknowledged that he had not lodged any protest with the Section.

Burgholz further appealed from the refusal of the Grievance Committee to accept his answers in writing. The Section held that in insisting on verbal questions and verbal answers the Grievance Committee was following Party procedure, that its secretary was capable of keeping a record of the trial, that the rules of a court cannot be regulated by a defendant, who, however, had the right of protest, but must then proceed under the ruling of the trial body. To a direct question by the S. E. C. Burgholz denied that his action had been tatamorent to a refusal to answer the questions of the Grievance Committee and a hindrance to its work.

The S. E. C. considered that Burgholz's attitude before the Grievance Committee was that of unamenablness to a properly constituted body of the Section before which he had been called, and that therefore the S. E. C. could not sustain the appeal.

The secretary was instructed to advise the Socialist Labor Club that the S. E. C. would entertain favorably the idea of co-operating with them on Jewish speaker, provided the expense to the S. E. C. did not exceed a certain stipulated sum. On motion committee adjourned to meet in two weeks.

Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, October 7, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

E. Norling, Pasco, Wash.	$ 5.00
Oscar Yehring, Douglas, Alaska	1.50
New Jersey Sympathizer	1.00
Collected by Section Tacoma, Wash., from: F. Shears, $1; Sympathizers, 50c., and 50c.; J. C. Anderson, $3	5.00
Alma Kirkham, Sullivan, Ind.	1.00
Collected by Section Schenectady, N. Y., on five cent weekly pledges and remitting 20c each for: J. Wallace, H. Gunn, R. Krasberg, J. Hanlon, K. Georgewitch, C. Gebner, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan, F. Alrutz, O. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmester, E. Erickson, A. Wirth, A. Lonkota, E. Eisenach, J. Weinberger, E. Schwier, S. Schaffhan,, J. Huber, F. Heidelman, J. Maly, K. Joseffeck, T. Ludivik, R. Wittkowsky, E. Mumsel, C. Zeach, A. Gray	6.00
Nick Nigro, Canal Dover, Ohio	1.00
Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Ohio	1.00
J. Van Veen, New York	1.00
Thos. Powis, Chicago, Ill.	25
Four optical workers, per P. Weinert, N. Y.	85
John J. Donohue, New York	1.00
Peter Faber, Kent, Ohio	2.00
G. G. Nance, Mayfield, Ky.	1.00
Thos. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass.	2.00
"S. L. P.," Butte, Mont., per B. H. Williams	20.00
B. H. Williams, com. sale of literature	2.50
Total	$ 52.10
Previously acknowledged	$1,602.74
Grand total	$1,654.84

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MILWAUKEE BALL.

A grand entertainment and ball will be given by Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party, on October 22, at the Bohemian Turner Hall, corner Twelfth and Vine streets.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

SIX CHARTERS ISSUED BY GENERAL OFFICERS FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7.

Brewery Workers Are Being Organized In and Around Denver—Omaha Is Arranging a Debs' Meeting; Big Work Being Done There—Bohn Organizes Washington Miners—Great Progress in Chicago.

[Special Correspondence.]

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The following is a complete report of the work of the Industrial Workers of the World for the week ending October 7. Charters issued as follows:

Mixed Local at Braddock, Pa.; Mixed Local at Colorado City, Col.; Mixed Local at South Omaha, Neb.; Printers' Local of Greater New York; Mixed Local at Columbus, Mont.; Miners' Local at Roslyn, Wash.

The local at Braddock, Pa., has already been reported in full from Pittsburg. The Printers' of New York is a former Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance organization.

Colorado City Mixed Local was organized by M. E. White. The brewery workers of Denver are already members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and White is busy at present organizing the brewery workers in other towns close to Denver. The brewery workers are to be part of the same organization as Denver, thus making a compact organization with a solid front toward the common enemy.

Omaha sends in about the best report of the week. The Mixed Local at South Omaha was organized by Joseph Gilbert. He was a delegate to the Industrial Workers of the World Convention and has been doing exceptionally good work ever since the close of the convention. It is in a great measure due to him that Omaha is waking up. He has carried on such a tireless agitation that the spirit of revolt has permeated nearly every organization connected with the American Federation of Labor. He has been aided to a great extent by Local Omaha, Socialist party. Local Omaha, S. P., it will be remembered, was one of the foremost locals of that party in the revolt against the National platform of 1904. It is only in keeping with their revolutionary tendencies to declare for and co-operate with the Industrial Workers of the World. They have arranged a date for Eugene V. Debs for October 12. His subject will be "The Industrial Workers of the World." The local is very busy advertising the meeting, and from present indications it will surely be a success.

The prospects at Pullman, Ill., are very bright. It is here where the great shops of the Pullman Palace Car Company are located. Folowing the great American Railway Union strike of 1894 the American Federation of Labor organized every worker into the American Federation of Labor. This is the town the late George M. Pullman founded as a "model" town. With the American Federation of Labor directing the policy of the wage slaves there it certainly was a model. Through their craft plan of organization and fakirs for leaders the wage slaves there have been buffeted from pillar to post until all semblance of organization has been wiped out. So much so, in fact, that the Chicago "Chronicle" gloats over the results of the American Federation of Labor work. The "Chronicle" is the recognized spokesman for the Capitalist Class in the middle West and every Sunday prints a special section showing conditions in towns near Chicago. Last Sunday it printed a full page concerning conditions in Pullman. It called attention to the disruption of the American Federation of Labor there and said the Pullman's idea of a model town was fully realized. But a revolt has set in, and now the wage slave is rapidly awakening. A meeting was held three weeks ago with but twenty-two men present. The Industrial Workers of the World plan was explained to them and they applied for a charter. At the second meeting about fifty were present, and the pioneers received many new members. On October 6 another meeting was held. It was addressed by Sherman, Kirkpatrick and Trautmann. Over 250 men were present and now the place is being swept like wild fire. The workers are doing nothing practically in their spare moments but discuss their condition and the Industrial Workers of the World. The Industrial Workers of the World is fully alive to the situation and literature is being scattered broadcast, and it is only a question of time until the town will be in the folds of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the class which the "Chronicle" represents will be compeled to change its tactics. Then Pullman, Ill., will no longer be such a model town, from the Capitalist Class standpoint.

Bohn continues his good work in the far West by organizing a branch for the Mining Department at Roslyn, Wash. They have ordered literature and good results are expected from them.

The Stogie Makers of Cleveland are still on strike. They were addressed by Sherman last week. The employers are puzzled by the firm attitude of the Industrial Workers of the World, as it is an entirely new condition for them to face. A further report concerning this will be sent next week.

A mistake was made in the last report concerning the Machinists. The report should read, "Business Agent Kepler of the International Machinists", instead of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Here in Chicago the Industrial Workers of the World movement has gained such headway that the different bodies connected with it are about to form a central body. It will probably be known as the Industrial Council of Chicago. The American Federation of Labor is on the run and they are leaving no stone unturned to block the progress of the Industrial Workers of the World. They are using the Structural Iron Workers' strike in an attempt to fool the workers into believing their organization is still capable of handling the workers' interests. So far they are unsuccessful and they are at their wit's end to find some way of undermining the work of the Industrial Workers of the World.

REX.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

NOTICES OF MEETING.

The Industrial Workers of the World, headquarters, 148 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill. Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer; Chas. O. Sherman, General President.

Organizer for Eastern District, New York and vicinity, W. Shurtleff, 214 E. 41st street, New York City.

"DER ARBEITER" ANNIVERSARY.

On the 15th of October, the Progressive Socialist Club will hold an Entertainment and Ball to celebrate the first anniversary of "Der Arbeiter." The proceeds which will thereby be realized will be used to continue "Der Arbeiter" in its good work.

The following is the program for the entertainment:

Quartet .... Haydn
Liebman, Maurer, Rosenwasser, Roseman.
Declamation—D. Pinsky's Poems—Marshak
Address .... J. Schlossberg
Violin Selections—Miss Norma Sauter
Recitation ...... Miss Florence Carliph
Violin Solo .... Aria—Bach
Mr. S. Liebman—Quartet Accompaniments.

Mr. Marshak, Mr. J. Finklethal, Mr. Stradin, Mr. Sawit, members of the Progressive Dramatic Club, will tender their assistance, as will also members of the Independent Variety Actors.

Realizing the necessity of maintaining such a clear-cut Jewish Socialist paper as "Der Arbeiter," the committee in charge calls upon every member and sympathizer to help to make this affair a financial success. The committee is doing their best to make it a social and moral success.

The affair will be held at Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Marks place.

Ticket, admit one, twenty-five cents. Hatcheck, ten cents.

If you have not secured your tickets do it now. A strong pull and a long pull will make the coming affair a success all around.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The comrades have been busy sending in bundle orders for the Weekly People, so only 149 subscriptions were received during the week ending Saturday, October 7. Fifty-two mail subscriptions were received for the Daily People.

Rudolph Katz sent in eight Weekly People subs from New York State; Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, nine; August Gillhaus, Ohio, seven; Wm. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., five.

Next week we expect a big addition of Weekly People subs, as a result of the distribution of Daniel De Leon's speech on "The Preamble of the I. W. W. It should be utilized to that end.

In addition to the regular orders, 32,131 extra copies were ordered of the Weekly People of October 7, containing De Leon's speech on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World." Following is a list of the orders that came in and have been filled up to the above date:

Douglas, Ariz, J. A. Leach, 1,000; Globe, Arizona, Globe Miners' Union No. 60, Western Federation of Miners, 600; Tucson, Arizona, J. W. Stewart, 133; Eureka, Cal., E. A. O'Brien, 500; Los Angeles, Cal., 500; San Francisco, Cal., 1,000; San Pedro, Cal., A. Muhlberg, 200; Vancouver, B. C., Can., 100; Hartford, Conn., 500; So. Manchester, Conn., Hy. F. Flentje, 25; New Britain, Conn., John D. Carlson, 500; Washington, D. C., Mrs. A. G. Russell, 5; Chicago, Ill., Section, 500; Chicago, Ill., German Branch, S. L. P., 100; Chicago, Ill., E. Youngerman, 100; Chicago, Ill., F. L. Carter, 10; Evansville, Ind., Section, 1,000; Indianapolis, Ind., Section, 500; La Porte, Ind., Jos. Pariseau, 10; Muncie, Ind., Daniel Rooney, 50; Louisville, Ky., Section, 500; New Orleans, La., Wm. E. Kern, 1,000; Baltimore, Md., Section, 800; Fall River, Mass., Stction, 500; Lowell, Mass., John Farrell, 600; New Bedford, Mass., Section, 133; Milford, Mass., David Craig, 133; North Andover, Mass., Paul Van Doorne, 500; Salem, Mass., T. F. Brennan, 600; Kalamazoo, Mich., Section, 500; Duluth, Minn., Section, 133; Minneapolis, Minn., J. W. Johnson, 1,000; Winona, Minn., Max Goltz, 200; Kansas City, Mo., Section, 500; St. Louis, Mo., Section, 500; Anaconda, Mont., C. C. McHugh, 200; Butte, Mont., Section, 3,000; Elizabeth, N. J., Chas. Fallath, 500; Hoboken, N. J., Alice Holmes, 25; Jersey City, N. J., Section, 1,000; Newark, N. J., F. C. Burgholz, 35; Trenton and Camden, N. J., H. Jager, 20; Newark, N. J., J. H. Greenwood, 10; Paterson, N. J., Section, 1,000; West Hoboken, N. J., Section, 500; Brooklyn, N. Y., Fourth and Tenth A. D.'s, 500; Brooklyn, N. Y., Twentieth A. D., 100; Buffalo, N. Y., Section, 500; Gloversville, N. Y., Section, 200; Jamestown, N. Y., Section, 100; Newburg, N. Y., Section, 167; New York City, Sixteenth A. D., 200; New York City, Sixth and Tenth A. D.'s, 600; New York City, J. Van Veen, 100; New York City, Thirty-fifth Assembly District, 600; New York City, Twenty-eighth A. D., 1,000; New York City, Fourteenth and Eighteenth A. D.'s, 50; New York City, Seventh and Ninth A. D.'s, 50; New York City, A. E. Berger, 30; Rochester, N. Y., Section, 200; Rome, N. Y., C. Hauk, 25; Schenectady, N. Y., Section, 1,100; Troy, N. Y., P. E. De Lee, 10; Utica, N. Y., Section, 500; Yonkers, N. Y., R. I. W. U., No. 91, 100; Canton, Ohio, Section, 100; Cleveland, Ohio, Section, 500; Columbus, Ohio, Section, 1,000; Youngstown, Ohio, Section, 50; Curvensville, Pa., J. M. Mollar, 25; Philadelphia, Pa., Theo. Tresek, 100; Harrisburg, Pa., W. L. Mead, 50; Pittsburg, Pa., Section, 500; Pittsburg, Pa., W. I. Marshall, 133; Providence, R. I., Section, 500; San Antonio, Texas, Section, 500; Springfield, Vt., James Keeley, 25; Newport News, Va., Section, 100; Richmond, Va., Section, 10; Richmond, Va., Va. S. E. C., 200; Tacoma, Wash., Section, 500; Milwaukee, Wis., Section, 500.

WASHINGTON ATTENTION!

As a large field for all Socialists to come together for the purpose of agitation, education and organization, the I. W. W. we call upon all members and sympathizers in this State to come in closer touch with the central body here.

WASHINGTON STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A list of names is wanted, also good suggestions, therefore write us you name and also other sympathisers' names from your locality.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE

Sen. M. Dehly, P. O. Box 1040, Seattle Wash.

The number of the Weekly People of October 7, thus far taken already exceeds the number ordered of the special issue containing "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." As 100,000 of the issue of October 7 was printed, we are still in a position to fill many more orders. Every section, and I. W. W. organization, and individual member of our party or reader of our press should get a bundle and distribute it. We will send them to you at one cent per copy, and you may pay for them in stamps or whatever may be the most convenient way to you. We are sure, wherever you are, your field needs this work, so we urge you to do the best you can along the line of this suggestion.

Address: Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We are filling up orders, but can handle more.

Cleveland Labor News Agency ordered 2000 Debs and De Leon leaflets. Los Angeles, Cal., bought 2000 Debs and De Leon and 2000 I. W. W. leaflets. Tacoma, Wash., took 1000 Speeches Debs and De Leon. Comrade Schwartz of Brooklyn took 1000 leaflets.

Section Passaic, N. J., ordered 140 pamphlets and a copy of Roberts Rules of Order. Section London, Ont., bought 100 copies of "John Mitchell Exposed". Fifty pamphlets were ordered by Rudolph Katz, organizer of New York State. The Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, bought 65 assorted pamphlets, and the Seventh and Ninth took 25 copies of "The Socialist Republic." Comrade Dimmitt of Springfield, Ill., ordered $3.22 worth of literature for the Sections. Comrade Meloche of Juncan, Alaska, took literature to the amount of $2 worth. Section Van Couver, B. C., sent us $2 for literature. The New Jersey State Executive Committee ordered a copy of "Woman Under Socialism".

As you are aware we can no longer send our leaflets through the Post Office as second class matter. While this is quite a disadvantage to us we do not intend to discontinue so important an adjunct to our propaganda as the leaflets have proved to be.

Having looked into the matter of some other way to ship them, we find that express charges make the leaflets come too high; and in order to keep any where near former prices we will have to ship by freight. But to ship by freight will not pay unless in lots of 7000 leaflets or over.

We find, to our satisfaction, that freight transportation is sufficiently rapid to permit of its use by us at almost all times without very considerable inconvenience.

We also, in considering the matter, have concluded that it is only fair to establish universal rates regardless of the situation of the Sections or member ordering, fixing the same prices for leaflets delivered, whether they be sold to an Assembly District of New York City or to a member at large in Utah or California, for instance.

We can sell 4-page leaflets in lots of 7000 or more at $1.25 per thousand, delivered at the office or at your railroad station by freight. In smaller lots of by express they will cost $1.75 per thousand. Two-page leaflets will cost, in 14,000 lots, at office or by freight 65 cents per thousand; by express or in smaller lots 90 cents per thousand.

We are going to print leaflets in hundred thousand lots. Among them some new ones on Industrial Unionism. Send us your order now with the cash. Order a stock of pamphlets at the same time to be shipped with the leaflets. The day of small things is past and we must rise to the occasion. Keep us busy.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

is that Judge so dead set against it?

U. S.—For the reason that I have already given you. He is not deciding an abstract question of freedom. He pretends to; but that is only swindle. What he is deciding is a concrete question of happiness.

B. J.—Why, then he should not be against it, but for it.

U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist official. He therefore interprets things from the standpoint of capitalist interests. The actions of these Unions would cause them to receive higher wages. Now, where do wages come from?

B. J.—They come from the product of labor.

U. S.—And where do the profits of the capitalist come from?

B. J.—Also from the product of labor.

U. S.—Does it not, then, follow that the higher the wages of the working people, the lower must be the profits of the idle Capitalist Class?

B. J. (striking his forehead)—That's so!

U. S.—Now you will understand why that Judge decides as he does. He is deciding in the interest of the class that he represents—the Capitalist Class. The interests of that class are to demoralize the Working Class so as to keep from them ever larger slices of the workers' product. Hence he declares that the conduct of these Unions is repugnant to freedom; and so it is—to the freedom of his fleecing class of capitalists.

B. J.—But that's horrible.

U. S.—So it is; and won't be otherwise until the workingmen kick these capitalists out of the public offices, and elect the Socialist Labor Party. Then freedom will be interpreted the other way. The right way.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.